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THE MORNING STAR,

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Davis & Zoeller's
GREAT ANNUAL
Resolution Sale of
DryGoods
Commencing with our
Great
BARGAIN
DAY
To-Morrow!

$20,000 to be sacrificed before stock-taking. Everything at your own prices.

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Davis & Zoeller's,
The Tireless Toilers for Trade in
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W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

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Importers and Jobbers
American, English
And German
Hardware
Tinware,
Earthenware,
Cutlery,
Guns,
Ammunition, &c.
sep 23 tf

Handkerchiefs.

Hemstitched
White Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered
White Handkerchiefs.
Colored Silk
Handkerchiefs.
Plain White
Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Silk
Handkerchiefs.
Colored Brocade Silk
Handkerchiefs.
Cream Brocade Silk
Mufflers.

You are invited to call and look at our Stock.

C. E. Gordon,
N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts.,
Wilmington, N. C.
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Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand
RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.
CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.
CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.
NUTS, all prices, all grades.
We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.
CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.
Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.
Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.
The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Telephone No. 14. dec 9 tf

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LV.—NO. 74. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,628

OUTLINES.

Washington news—New Year's Day at the White House: President Cleveland at home to all; many visitors. —— A water-logged schooner anchored off Ocracoke Inlet, N. C. ——Type-setting machines cause a printer to kill himself. —— Wreck on the Big Four road in Indiana. ——A three-cornered duel at Little Rock, Ark. —— Big fire at Tampa City, Fla. —— The Armenian affair—further testimony regarding outrages in Eastern Turkey: Turkish soldiers ordered to exterminate the Armenians, massacre of men, women and children. —— Insurance swindlers arrested in Sioux City, Iowa—part of the money recovered. —— The new Mayor of New York. —— Foot-ball between Charleston and Savannah clubs. —— The Chief of the New York police to be retained in office. —— Destruction by fire of a hotel and loss of life in a Kentucky town. —— A large sum of money stolen from a national bank in Jersey City. ——Shoemakers in Haverhill, Mass., on a strike—females in the parade. —— The Japanese have decided to march to Pekin. —— Five desperate criminals escape from jail at St. Joseph, Mo. —— John T. Thurston to succeed Senator Manderson, of Nebraska. —— Assignment of T. W. Witt, boot and shoe merchant of Lynchburg, Va. —— Southern industries—the progress made during the year slow but steady; a preference for Southern investment. ——The scheme for the reorganization of the Chinese army. —— Foreign workmen at the Pittsburg steel works on a strike. The Delaware Senatorial contest.

A go-slow congregation in Iowa bounced its pastor because he was too fond of driving fast horses. They were afraid they couldn't keep up with him.

Kaiser William complains of being over-worked. Well, why doesn't he throw up his job, or hire some help? He persists in running the shop all by himself.

A shipment of ten barrels of Virginia oysters was recently made to England as an experiment. If they pan out well they will be followed up by more.

The Czar of Russia is said to have an income of $25,000 a day. It isn't easy to tell what his income is for all he has to do is to help himself out of the treasury, and no questions asked.

According to *Dun's Review* the business failures in this country during 1894 were about the same in number as in 1893, but the aggregate liabilities were 163,238,404 less.

There is a good deal of dishonesty in the talk about an "honest dollar." Generally speaking the fellow who does most of it would crowd out every other dollar for the dollar that he is stuck on.

"To the victors belong the spoils," is a part of a Republican's religion. Gov. Morton, of New York, is now chopping off the heads of all the Democratic officials in that State within reach of his axe.

There is an old woman in Paris who makes her living by selling flowers, and wears upon her person a score of decorations for services rendered the State during its wars. Are Republics ungrateful?

The Chicago young man who nursed the hallucination that he was a locomotive got along very well until he undertook to run into another locomotive. That knocked him and the hallucination both winding.

The French Government has appropriated a hundred thousand francs to promulgate the new diphtheria cure. In addition to which over half a million francs have been contributed by popular subscription, which shows that the French have faith in it.

The Mobile and Ohio railroad has just closed a contract to ship 300 bales of cotton to Kiobe, Japan. It goes by way of St. Louis, thence to Tacoma, Wash., and thence across the Pacific to Japan, a distance of 14,000 miles from starting point. The Nicaragua canal would cut off about two-thirds of the distance.

Superintendent Byrnes, of New York, is another lucky man. He started with nothing not many years ago, and is now worth about $350,000, all of which was made for him by friends who handled railroad stocks, real estate, &c. When he undertook to run that business on his own account he always put his foot in it and lost money.

A Japanese merchant, in Tacoma, Washington, says the Japanese depend as much upon their money as upon their powder for their victories over the Chinese. He says the Japanese Generals sends agents to bribe the Chinese officers not to fight, and pay them pretty well to run. From the way that some of them run they must be very well paid.

Representative Warner, of New York, says there are eleven States in the Union, which under their constitutions do not permit banks to issue money, and if the Carlisle bill passed all this would be changed. Not a bit of it. State banks of issue would have to operate under State charters, and the Carlisle bill wouldn't affect any State which would not charter a bank.

Inspector Williams, of New York, was a lucky fellow. According to his admissions before the Lexow committee he had friends who made him $5,000 and $6,000 presents, and brokers who divided profits on deals in which he didn't invest a dollar. Some men seem to have been born for luck.

It is said that the Rothschilds have refused to touch the loan asked for by Russia until assurances were given that the Jews in that country should receive better treatment. That, if true, was using the power of money to good purpose.

Out of the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts 248 have free public libraries. Who can estimate the influence these libraries have had in developing the brain of that State?

The Philadelphia *American* asks the conundrum "Does a man who eats horsemeat necessarily suffer from night-mare?" That may depend on the kind of horse he eats.

The Alabama coal mines are doing such a booming business now that some of them have to stop operations temporarily because they can't get cars enough to carry the coal from the mines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—Schedule B tax.
MASONIC—Meeting Orient Lodge.
HEINSBERGER—Turner's Almanac.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

W. P. HARRISON & Co.—$75 a week.
WANTED—Posit'n as travel'g salesman

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Watch for the street parade of Gorton's Minstrels to-day.

— The National Bank of Newbern has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months.

—Mr. W. F. Williams has resigned the position of Train Master on the Seaboard Air Line and is succeeded by Mr. J. M. Turner.

— The famous Boston baseball team have decided to go to Columbia, S. C., about March 15th and remain there six weeks for practice.

— Mr. J. A. Atkinson, of Cheraw, S. C., has bought the "Owl" House from Mr. Thomas B. Singletary and will hereafter conduct the business.

— Master Stevenson Brown went to Kenansville yesterday on a hunting expedition and returned with a long string of birds, mostly partridges.

— The lost suction cup, advertised in the STAR yesterday morning, was brought to Chief Newman early in the forenoon, by the finder. Moral: If you've lost anything advertise in the STAR.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Maxton McKinnon, one of the road hustlers for Messrs. Hall & Pearsall, was in the city yesterday.

— Dr. H. W. McNatt, of Maxton, was here yesterday. He is the attending physician of Mr. P. A. Fore. of Alma, who was seriously injured in an accident a few weeks since, and reports Mr. Fore so far improved that he will be able to move about on crutches next week.

— Messrs. J. B. Beacham, Jacksonville; J. J. Powers, Laurinburg, Fred Bond, Lumberton; E. W. Kerr, Clinton; E. R. Huggins, South Carolina; J. S. Hartsell, Goldsboro; C. Valser, Charlotte; J. H. Burgess, Ramseur, A. C. Bridgers, Tarboro; H. W. Hood, C. L. Stevens, W. H. Pyke, Southport; N. Davis, E. G. Porter, Goldsboro, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

Sad Accident—The Infant Child of Mr. R. L. Dixon Fatally Burned.

The infant child of police officer R. L. Dixon—only nine months old—was terribly burned yesterday evening at 6 o'clock and died last night at 10 o'clock from the injuries it received, at the home of the family on South Sixth street. It seems the infant was left with another child about four years old, near the fireplace in a room in the house, for a few minutes, and when Mrs. Dixon returned, she found the younger child enveloped in flames from its burning clothes. In her efforts to extinguish the fire Mrs. Dixon was herself severely burned.

THE WEATHER

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 2.

Meteorological data for yesterday:
Temperature: 8 a. m., 31°; 8 p. m 38°; maximum, 38°; minimum, 20°; mean, 29°.
Rainfall for the day .00; rainfall for the month up to date .00 inches

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY.

For Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair; slightly warmer; variable winds.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—627 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R R—135 bales cotton, 17 casks spirits turpentine, 142 bbls rosin.

Steamer Cape Fear—1 bale cotton, 75 bbls rosin, 9 bbls tar.

Steamer Daggett—8 casks spirits turpentine, 88 bbls rosin, 100 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 136 bales; spirits turpentine, 20 casks; rosin, 888 bbls; tar, 18 bbls; crude turpentine, 10 casks.

M'NAIR LOST HIS GUN.

A Short Story, in Which Is Recounted the Christmas Luck of a Maxton Nimrod.

Dr. H. W. McNatt and Mr. Martin McKinnon, of Maxton, were visitors at the STAR office yesterday. They brought some sad news about Murphy McNair, noted all through Robeson county for his prowess as a mighty Nimrod. "Murph" went hunting Christmas Day and lost his gun; and the funniest part of the story is, that he didn't discover that he had lost his trusty fowling-piece until he reached home. Then he remembered that he had "left it standing against a tree." Back he went to the unlucky forest, but a thorough search proved bootless and gunless; and now "Murph," on account of the "stringency of the town lot market," is reduced to the necessity of hiring a three-dollar gun at a dollar a day. These three-dollar guns come high in Maxton, but "Murph's" position as Lord Mayor of the town entitles him to a special rate when it comes to hiring guns.

There are various ways of accounting for "Murph's" misfortune. True, he lost his gun on Christmas Day; but Maxton is a "dry" town—in fact, "dry as a powder-horn"—and it is not supposed by any one, that "Murph" and the gun were both "loaded." The STAR's theory of the matter is this: "Murph" discovered a covey of birds on the ground, and prepared himself to fill his bag at one shot; but he hesitated, and pointed, and pottered so long that a Croatan Indian, standing near, became disgusted at the delay, gave a Scuffletown war-whoop, and cried out at the top of his voice: "Shoot, Luke or give up the gun." Then "Murph," who has a very fine appreciation of the eternal fitness of things, handed his gun to the Croatan, shed a peck of "tears of pearly dew," and "levanted" for home.

Gorton's Minstrels To-Night.

Gorton's Famous New Orleans Minstrels will be with us to-night. Every season this favorite organization has something new to offer. They have called beautiful scenic effects to the aid of wit and music, and one of the most striking features of the performance is the picture disclosed when the curtain goes up on the bower of beauty, showing the company almost imbedded in a display of silk, satin and plush. Ladies can attend this company's performance without the slightest fear of being offended, as it has been Mr. Gorton's strict rule for many years not to allow the least suggestive word, action or gesture—as will be seen by the following from the Goldsboro (N. C.) *Argus* of yesterday, January 1st:

Gorton's Minstrels was the attraction at the Messenger Opera House last night and notwithstanding the very inclement weather a goodly and fashionable audience greeted the company, and from the opening scene to the conclusion round after round of applause regaled the company, who responded to repeated *encores* so readily and cheerfully as to manifest their appreciation of the generous reception that was accorded them. Where all did so well it were unfair to particularize, and yet we feel that we must specially compliment the splendid singing of Messrs. Chas. H Larkin and F. C. Schmidt, the superb baritone renditions of Mr. Jos. Gorton, Jr., the masterly banjo solos of Mr. Fred Alberta, and the King of Clubs, Mr. De Witt Cooke. The dancing was as fine as the finest, and the show is clean throughout. The company continue prime favorites here.

Killed on the Rail.

Alfred Moore, a farmer, living near Ore Hill, N. C. was struck and instantly killed yesterday about 12.30 o'clock by the West-bound train on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., about one mile from the depot at Ore Hill. Mr. Moore was about 65 years of age. He was walking on the railroad track ahead of the train, and Mr. J. P. Monaghan, the engineer, blew the whistle. Mr. Moore turned around, looked at the train, and stepped off the track, but before the train reached him attempted to recross the track and was struck by the locomotive and instantly killed. His body was taken to Ore Hill, where Mr. Moore's relatives took charge of it.

Richard Mansfield.

Mr. Frank A. Slocum is in the city arranging for the appearance of Mr. Richard Mansfield and his fine stock company at the Opera House January 8th. This will be a leading event of the theatrical season. It has not yet been decided what play will be presented; but it will be either "A Parisian Romance" or "Napoleon Bonaparte." Mr. Slocum states that special trains will be run from all near by towns for the accommodation of their people. As this will be Mr. Mansfield's last visit South for many years, he will doubtless be greeted by a very large audience.

Leviathan Locomotives.

The STAR referred some days ago to the purchase of six new locomotives by the Atlantic Coast Line. The following better description is interesting:

The Atlantic Coast Line has purchased six new monster locomotives for its passenger service. They were built by the Baldwin Works, and are now ready for service. Each has six feet drivers and weighs 121,000 pounds. They are built to carry ten cars each, including six sleepers, at the rate of forty miles an hour with stops. One of these is for the Richmond and Petersburg, another for the Petersburg road and the others for other lines in the system. They will be used principally for through trains to Florida. The grades of the Coast Line are now so low as to enable the company to run trains at seventy miles an hour with safety.

Robeson County Items.

Mr. Bond, of Lumberton, who was here yesterday, stated that the farmers of Robeson county were making up a car-load of corn to send to the suffering people of Nebraska.

Mr. Bond also said that at a cash auction sale of corn in that county recently 800 bushels were sold at 39 cents per bushel. At that price, it would pay to ship it to Chicago for re-sale.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The Excess Over Last Year Is Tremendous, and Is 445,000 Bales in Excess of the Big Crop Year 1891.

The first four months of the cotton season are now practically over, and according to the official figures of Secretary Hester, of the local Cotton Exchange, there has come into sight of the present crop 6,732,000 bales, as compared with 5,366,000 bales last season and 6 227,000 bales in the big crop year of 1891. The excess in the movement over last year is tremendous, and, even compared with the heavy movement of 1891, the excess is 445 000 bales.

It is at least reasonable to suppose that a greater proportion of the crop has been marketed this year than usual, owing to the unusually fine weather, and that whatever excess there may be over the big crop year has already appeared. Should the movement from now on prove no larger than it was in 1891 92, a crop of 9,500 000 bales will be realized.

Whatever the size of the crop may ultimately prove to be, the low prices at which cotton has been sold this season should convince the farmers of the absurdity of devoting their entire acreage to cotton. A large crop actually brings the farmer in much less money than a small yield. The present crop, vast as it is, will actually sell for less money than some 7,000,000 bale crops.

This should teach the farmers of the advisability of curtailing the cotton acreage, and devoting their surplus land to food crops. The future of the cotton industry in the South must depend on the progress made by the farmers in growing their own supplies. Cotton should be actually the surplus, or cash crop, and it would then be in an infinitely stronger position, and the farmers would be more independent of the fluctuations of the market.

A JERSEY DUEL.

Jealousy Leads to Pistols—A Pocket-Book Stops a Bullet.

EASTON, PA., December 31.—Dr. E L. Riegel, a prominent physician of Bloomsbury, N. J, a few miles from here, and William Bebbler, of Philadelphia, fought a duel at Bloomsbury early Sunday morning. Riegel received two bad wounds on the crown of his head and his coat was pierced with bullets, which, fortunately, did not take effect. Bebbler had a narrow escape, a book in his pocket preventing a bullet passing through his body.

The trouble was caused by jealousy. Bebbler, who is a cousin of Dr. Riegel's wife, had been corresponding with her and paying her frequent visits. On Saturday he paid her a visit, which resulted in a war of words between Bebbler and the doctor.

The outcome of the quarrel was a challenge from the doctor to fight a duel, which was promptly accepted by Bebbler. Sunday morning was selected as the time of meeting, and the men met at the appointed hour, and in short order began firing at each other with revolvers, with the above result.

Mrs. Riegel, who is the alleged cause of the trouble, is twenty years old and very attractive.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

Celebration of the Thirty-Second Anniversary by Colored People of Wilmington.

The thirty-second anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation was celebrated yesterday by the colored people of this city with a street parade and an address at the Opera House.

The procession formed in front of the City Hall on Third street, under direction of Frank G Mosely, chief marshal, and consisted of the Convivial Band; J. C. Abbott Post, G. A. R.; Hanover Guards, under command of David Sasser; officers and orators in carriages. At the Opera House, Valentine Howe opened the proceedings with a few remarks, and addresses were delivered by A. W. Scott and Rev. P. F. Maloy. The exercises closed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Edward Robinson.

The members of the Committee on Arrangements were J G. Norwood, John D. Franklin, J. O. Nixon, George T. Littleton and J. J. Bland.

I. O. O. F.

Officers of the four lodges of Odd Fellows—Cape Fear, No. 9; Orion, No. 67; Wilmington, No. 189; Hanover, No. 145—will be installed Friday night next by District Deputy Grand Master Andrew J. Howell, Jr., at the Lodge rooms over Fishblate's store. All Odd Fellows of the city are invited to be present, also visiting brothers.

The Kansas Sufferers Forgotten.

Only three persons responded, Rev. Mr. McClure, Mrs. Willie Carpenter and Mr P. Heinsberger, sent in liberally. I want, in a few days, to get a large shipment. Look in your closets; you have an abundance that you will never need that would be a great benefit. Send in without delay. I want to ship in a few days. Send to No. 815 North Fifth street. JOHN F. BUTT.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

DEMPSEY AND RYAN.

They Are to Box Twenty-Five Rounds at Coney Island, January 14.

The *World* says: That "Jack" Dempsey and "Tommy" Ryan will meet in the ring, and that very shortly, now seems an assured fact. Since the two were prevented from fighting in New Orleans by the death of Bowen, the Atlantic Athletic Club, of Coney Island, has been trying to secure a match between them. Dempsey expressed his willingness to fight there, but there was some hitch with Ryan. "Eddie" Stoddard, of the Atlantic Club, received a telegram yesterday, however, from Ryan's manager, "Parson" Davies, to the effect that Ryan would meet Dempsey at Coney Island on January 14.

The men are to box twenty five rounds, at catch weights. It is understood that the winner is to get half of the net receipts, which should be a big inducement, as the card will doubtless prove a strong one. This will be the first time that Dempsey has fought in the East in several years.

— Forty-two Parts of the American Encyclopaedic Dictionary may now be ordered. Send one coupon and 17 cents (which includes postage) for each Part. Take advantage of this opportunity to secure the best Dictionary and Encyclopaedia combined at a very low price.

LELAND POWERS.

An Enjoyable Entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

The artistic entertainment given at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium last night was indeed a unique and enjoyable affair. Mr. Leland Powers, the well known impersonator, rendered Dickens' masterpiece "David Copperfield," which he has dramatized and produces on the stage, impersonating true to life the best known characters in that old English story.

Mr. Powers displayed unusual dramatic talent in his performance, and is indeed an artist in his particular and peculiar style. Mr. Powers' interpretation of the character of our old friend Wilkins Micawber, is such that we feel as though we were in the living presence of the man Dickens intends to portray. His arraignment of Uriah Heep and the charges brought against this "diabolical villain" helps the lovers of the book to better understand the intents of the author.

After four acts in which Mr. Powers displayed wonderful talent, the audience was treated to a very laughable one-act comedy entitled "The Rejected Lover." This caused unlimited amusement and the audience was in an uproar from beginning to end. Mr. Powers then recited a poem and thus ended one of the most refined and by far the most artistic entertainment witnessed in this building during this season. A very good audience greeted Mr. Powers, and it is hoped that he will again visit us, when we can promise him a cordial greeting.

WILMINGTON'S COTTON RECEIPTS.

An Increase of 41,546 Bales as Compared with Last Year.

The Charleston *News and Courier* published a day or two ago in an article on the "Cotton Movement," a table, giving, as it says, "the receipts at the leading ports for this and last year up to date." In this table, the receipts at Wilmington are given as 195 547 bales for 1894, against 195.117 for 1893.

The total receipts of cotton at Wilmington from September 1st to December 31st, 1894, are 202 749 bales, against receipts for the same months in 1893, 161,203; an increase of 41.546 bales. West Point and Wilmington are the only Atlantic ports showing an increase. Charleston, according to the *News and Courier's* figures, is 20,000 bales behind her record of 1893, and Savannah shows a decrease, according to the same authority, of about 50 000 bales.

Wilmington S. F. E. Co. No. 1.

The regular monthly meeting of Wilmington S. F. E. Co. No. 1 was held last night. The resignations of Foreman W. C. Von Glahn, Engineer E. G. Parmele, and Secretary and Treasurer W. C. Craft, tendered at a former meeting, were presented for action. Upon motion, the company adopted a resolution, unanimously, asking them to withdraw their resignations and retain the positions they held.

After some discussion, in which these officers participated, they acceded to the wishes of the company.

The organization is in splendid condition, and large accessions to its membership are expected.

THE INCOME TAX.

Hopes from an Expected Source of Revenue May Be Blasted.

[Special to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Unless appearances are very deceitful, the exhausted revenues of the Government have little to hope for in the income tax, of which so much was anticipated at the time of its enactment. The opponents of the tax evince a determined disposition to fight its enforcement at every stage. The Moore suit is only one of various preliminaries to be resorted to in the programme of embarrassment and hindrance. It is understood that negotiations have been privately instituted to secure harmony and unity of action among all the corporate influences which are to be affected by the provisions of the law. Individual effort, of course, will be strenuously directed on the line of evasion and avoidance. It has not yet transpired whether the congressional denouncers of the tax will carry their enmity so far as to prevent the necessary appropriations for its execution. This has been loudly threatened, but possibly the threat may not be carried out. No opportunity will be lost, however, to throw obstacles in the way and to increase whatever dissatisfaction may prevail throughout the country in consequence. Undoubtedly considerable time will be consumed in the discussion of the subject, and if the appropriation asked by the Treasury Department should ultimately be given, in all probability it will not be available until some time after the new year.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Twenty-Five Choice Novels for One Coupon and One Dollar—Note the Authors.

Examine this list of standard novels. You can get the 25 books for one coupon and One Dollar, and they will be sent post-paid to any address. See announcement in another column for coupon and complete list of books.

THESE 25 FOR ONE DOLLAR.

No. 51—A Rogue's Life; By Wilkie Collins.
No. 50—Treasure Island; By Robert L Stevenson.
No. 49—The Red Hill Tragedy; By Emma D E N Southworth.
No. 44—In Durance Vile; By "The Duchess."
No. 43—Wearing Her Fate; By Miss M E Braddon.
No. 42—Hickory Hall; By Emma D E N Southworth.
No 40—The Heiress of Hilldrop; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 38—Grandfather's Chair; By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 28—The Surgeon's Daughter; by Sir Walter Scott.
No. 21—No Thoroughfare; By Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No 20—The Wandering Heir; By Charles Reade.
No. 17—The Squire's Darling; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 16—The Siege of Granada By Sir E Bulwer Lytton.
No. 10—The Sea King; by Captain Marryat.
No 10—Mr Gildi's Love Story, By Geo Eliot.
No 19—The Armorer of Tyre; By Sylv Cobb, Jr.
No. 17—Rock Rain, or The Daughter of the Isaacl. By Mrs Ann S Stephens.
No 16—A Study in Scarlet; By A Conan Doyle.
No. 14—Julia Reveld Mutaka; By Florence Warden
No. 13—The Black Tulip; by Alexander Dumas.
No. 11—The Belle of Lyon, or The Miller's Daughter; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of Dora Thorne.
No. 9—The Black Dwarf; By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 6—The Corsican Brothers; By Alex Dumas.
No. 4—King Solomon's Mines; By H Rider Haggard
No. 1—The Scarlet Letter; By Nathan'l Hawthorne

As Christmas is drawing near, I will state to the holiday trade that my line of men's, youths' and children's clothing is now complete, having received a large line since Welcome Week. I have also added largely to my immense stock of gent's furnishings and hats.

I. SHRIER,
Corner Front and Princess Sts.

THE MAILS.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 18, 1894, the Mails at the Wilmington, N. C., Postoffice, will close and be ready for delivery as follows:

CLOSE.

For Mt. Airy and way stations—C F & Y V Railroad ..... 8:30 a m
For Southport, ... 8:30 a m
" " Saturdays ..... 1.00 p m
For Shallotte (Brunswick Co.), Tuesdays and and Fridays ..... 8.30 a m
For Wrightsville (except Sunday) ..... 1:15 p m
For North and way stations—W & W R R. 6:00 a m
For Cape Fear River Tuesdays and Fridays 1:00 p m
For South via Train 83 at Wilson, leaving here 9.40 W & W Railroad ..... 5:30 p m
For South and way stations W C & A R R. 3:3 p m
For North, Magnolia, Goldsboro, Wilson ..... 5.00 p m
For Charlotte & stations—C C R R, ex Sunday 5:00 am
For points between Charlotte and Hamlet and Wadesboro and Hamlet and Carolina, ... 6 30 p m
For Newbern and stations W., N. & N.R. R except Sunday ..... 6.00 a m
For Jacksonville, N C, except Sunday, ... 3 00 p m

MAILS READY FOR DELIVERY (WHEN THE TRAINS ARE ON TIME).

From Mt. Airy and points C F & Y V R R 8:30 p. m
From Charlotte and points C C R R ..... 8.30 p m
From South and points W, C & A R R ..... 10.00 m
From Landings Cape River, Tuesday, Friday 8.00 a m
From North—Magnolia, Goldsboro and Wilson—Shoofly ..... 11.00 a m
From South—W & W train No. 41 ..... 11.00 a m
From Southport, ... 6:00 p m
" Saturdays ..... 11.00 a m
From Shallotte and Brunswick Co—Monday and Thursday ..... 7.00 p m
From Wrightsville ..... 6:45 p m
From North and way stations W & W R R 7.00 p m
From Newbern and stations W N & N R R, except Sunday, ... 8.00 p m
From Charlotte, Lenoir, Lenoirsburg, Marion and Cromly, ... 8 45 a. m
From Jacksonville, N. C. ..... 12:30 p m

Average time consumed in delivery of Special Delivery letters, 12 minutes.

GEO. L. MORTON Postmaster.

A Novel for Four Cents.

For four to five cents each you can get novels by Charles Reade, A. Conan Doyle, Rider Haggard, Miss Mulock, Miss Braddon, Wilkie Collins, Robert L. Stevenson, Alex. Dumas, Mrs. Henry Wood, Mrs. Southworth, Emerson Bennett, Nathaniel Hawthorne, W. M. Thackeray, Charles Dickens, Captain Marryat, Jules Verne and many others. These books can be obtained through the STAR. Read announcement in another column.

— The American Encyclopaedic Dictionary is now complete in 49 Parts. Send in orders at once.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Orient Lodge No. 395 A. F. & A. M.

BRETHREN—The regular communication of this Lodge will be held this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'cl ck.

W. A. MARTIN,
jan 2 1t Secretary.

Schedule B Tax.

Merchants and others who are required (under the Revenue Act) to make their returns to this office, will please take notice that the above Tax is due on the

First Day of January, 1895,

And payable in the First Ten Days.

JOHN HAAR,
Register of Deeds
jan 2 1t New Hanover County.

Be Sure You Get
Turner's N. C. Almanac
For the Year 1895.
DIARIES FOR 1895.
For sale wholesale and retail at
HEINSBERGER'S
Live Book and Music Store.
jan 2 tf

The Giles & Murchison
Stock
—OF—
Hardware
Tinware Etc.,
To be Sold at a
Great Reduction
In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants
Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices,

As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants

At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.
jan 1 tf

CAKES.

We are making a specialty of Fine Cakes for Christmas. Call and see our line of

Fruit Cakes.

Finest you ever ate.

Warren's Vienna Bakery,
dec 16 tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE.
Wednesday, January 2d, 1895.

Special engagement of
Gorton's FAMOUS New Orleans Minstrels
The oldest, richest and most refined Minstrel organization in existence. All high-class artists.
Gold Band Solo Orchestra,
Grand First Part, with Magnificent Stage Settings.
Watch for the Grand Street Parade at Con. cert. Reserved seats on sale at Yates' Book store beginning Monday morning, Dec. 31. dec 29 3t

New Year's Day.

Magnificent entertainment at Elite course, Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Leland Powers in
"David Copperfield."
Probably the most successful impersonation on the American platform. Twelve characters of Dickens' best stories, in four acts. Tickets 50 cents.
dec 27 3t th sa tu

HAIL THE NEW YEAR
WITH GLAD NEWS.

We have had a happy and prosperous year of 1894, and now our hands are clean and we are ready for '95. We intend to break all past records in the coming year. Our stock of goods have been largely increased in every line, and our many customers has appreciated the vast improvements and have patronized us accordingly.

We have some few Toys left we would be glad to sell at New York cost; but all other lines have been thoroughly replenished since the holiday trade, and we are not out of anything your hearts may wish. We want to impress the people of the fact that we sell for cash. We sell cheap. We sell more good honest goods for the money than can be bought elsewhere. After jewing all you please we have one honest price, and that price is charged to all. No profit marked to pay for hard debts. We carry all kinds of goods. We have not the space to mention prices, but this we can say we are under every retail store in the city of Wilmington on Dress Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Caps, odd Pants, heavy Domestic Goods, Shirts, Matting, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Opaque and Holland, Lace Curtains from 65c per pair up, in fact we are thorough business men. We work for all alike. Come to the wide awake Racket Store on Front street, opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop's.
dec 30 tf

Dividend Notice.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic National Bank, held on Thursday last, a semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable on and after December 28th, and $5,000.00 out of the earnings of the past six months was carried to the surplus account, making the surplus fund of this Bank $30,000.00.

Resident Stockholders of the Atlantic National Bank of Wilmington, N. C, please call at the Bank and receive Dividend of Three Per Cent on their stock on and after this date.

Transfer Books closed until January 1st, 1895.

J. W. NORWOOD,
dec 29 tf PRESIDENT.
December 19 h, 1894

"IF

You cannot get it at Bunting's Pharmacy you will be unable to obtain it in Wilmington." Such is the remark you will often hear, and a truthful one too. We try to oblige our customers to the fullest extent, and desire the patronage of all "good paying people."

Distance is no object to us when you want medicines promptly delivered. From Hilton to Drypond and from the river to the woods are as but a step to us, and no extra charge either.

Everybody has a hobby—OURS is to handle only the best quality of Drugs, &c., exercise the greatest care and skill in the compounding of prescriptions, and in the preparation of Pharmaceuticals, charge moderate prices and thereby gain the good will and patronage of the best people.

Mail Orders—Are cordially solicited. They will receive our prompt and careful attention and will be conscientiously filled.

J. Hicks Bunting,
Graduate in Pharmacy and Registered Druggist
Y. M. C. A. Building,
'Phone 126 Wilmington, N. C.
dec 30 tf

Hot Water Bottles,
One, Two and Three Quarts.
Low price.
JAS. D. NUTT,
The Druggist.
dec 26 tf

Coal, Coal,
Red Ash Egg, White Ash Egg,
White Ash Stove.
Chestnut Coal, Furnace Coal,
Pea Coal, Foundry Coal,
Tennessee Lump, Pochahontas Lump
Wood, Wood.
OAK, ASH, LIGHTWOOD.
All Coal and Wood of the best quality and Lowest Prices.
J. A. SPRINGER.
dec 26 tf

W. H. Nash, Barber & Hair-Dresser,

WISHES to inform his friends and patrons that he can hereafter be found with us. We take this method, also, to tell them that we have the neatest and cleanest shop in the State. Your patronage solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS.
Experts in Barbering.
dec 15 tf No. 11 South Front St.

Executrix's Notice.

HAVING qualified as executor of the will of the late Louis S. F. Brown, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to me on or before the 31st day of December, A. D. 1895.

MARY B. BROWN,
Dec. 20th, 1894. dec 21 6t fri Executrix.

LETTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50 four days, $3 00; five days, $3 00; one week, $4 00 two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements ——— one dollar for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JAN. 2 1895

PARTY LEADERSHIP.

The managers of the Republican party were always great schemers. If they hadn't been the party would have been dead long ago. They have one advantage that few parties in this country have ever had, in the compactness and discipline in their organization and in the fact that it is a sectional party, which enables the leaders to formulate plans without being confronted by various conflicting interests. It is much easier to draft a plan of action for a given number of States whose interests and aims are pretty much in common than it would be for double that number with divergent interests and each insisting on having its voice heard and obeyed. This is one of the reasons of the solidity of the Republican party, no matter who the leaders may be, or what the platform may be.

One peculiarity about the rank and file of the Republican party is the loyalty with which they stand by their leaders and the unquestioning fidelity with which they follow where the leaders lead. The bolder, more aggressive and dashing the leadership the more likely they are to follow. In its past history the more extreme and uncompromising the leaders were the greater was the admiration for them, and the greater the indifference they showed to conservative sentiment the more enthusiasm they aroused among their party adherents. There are rivalries among the leaders, of course, as there are ambitions, but however they may antagonize each other in trying to grasp the same prize, they can always manage to get together and pull together when pulling together is necessary for the success of the party.

This is not so difficult for them to do, for, as we stated above, there are few principles, or so called principles, upon which they are not partially if not wholly agreed, and they are with very rare exceptions willing to subordinate their individual opinions to harmony in the party. Let us take for illustration the silver question, or the tariff question. There are Republicans who believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver; there are others who are opposed to a high protective tariff. But you do not see the Republicans in Congress organizing into opposing parties to fight each other. They may when it comes to the point of voting vote for the measure in which they take an especial interest but they do not clog the wheels of legislation and imperil the life of their party by fighting it and playing into the hands of the opposition. Senators Stewart and Jones, both representing a silver mining State, withdrew from the Republican party and joined the Populists, but these are the only two notable defections, and if it came to a square issue between the Republican and the Democratic parties they would be found on the side of their old associates. That is about the only question they now take any real interest in.

It is different with the Democratic party. That has to formulate platforms not to meet the sentiment of one section but of all sections, for the Democratic party is a National and not merely sectional party In doing this it is confronted by the conflicting interests of the respective sections. There is a difference of opinion on the tariff question, on the financial question, and on other questions. There are Democrats in the East and some in the South who believe in protection. There are enough of them in the State of Louisiana to have organized a very serious bolt from the Democratic party. They are scattered around in other Southern States. They have their representatives in Congress who stand by them to the extent of blocking the wheels of legislation to secure what they desire, or to prevent the accomplishment of what they do not desire.

We had an illustration of this in the last session of Congress, and again in this, when the proposition to fix a day to take up certain tariff schedules was voted down. We had another illustration in the persistent efforts of the free silver advocates to thrust that question to the front when they knew there was not the remotest possibility of its passing, and in the pertinacity with which they stuck to it after the bill for the coinage of the seigniorage of silver had been vetoed by the President. The Democrats of the Middle and Eastern States are, with few exceptions, opposed under present conditions to the free coinage of silver, while the majority of the Democrats in the South and the West are in favor of it, although there may be some difference in their views as to the ratio of coinage. The silver Democrat is aggressive and uncompromising, and insists upon that even at the peril of dividing the party and making victory easy for its Republican competitor, within whose lines there is no wrangling over that question, nor any other.

If the Democratic party played only for the vote of one section it might plan with more ease, but it doesn't do that. Or if the leaders of the respective factions showed more of a disposition to subordinate their own particular views for the sake of unity and harmony, and insisted only on the possible and practicable, the Republican planners would not have us at the disadvantage they have, and could not present their solid lines under harmonious leadership against our disorganized lines under leadership that refused to recognize others or yield to discipline.

MINOR MENTION.

The past year hasn't been all that could be desired by the people of this country, for we have had business depression and hard times; many of those who depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread had to go workless, and many of those who worked were but poorly requited for their labor. There have been labor troubles, strikes and more or less mob violence, crop failures and consequent suffering, but with all our trials we have escaped the more serious afflictions that have visited some other countries. We have escaped war, pestilence and famine, and with the exception of the forest fires that swept a portion of the West some time ago have suffered from no serious calamity. Notwithstanding the low price of cotton the South has been particularly favored, for she has been blessed with abundant crops, no one has suffered for food, and with all the scarcity of money and the hard times, our industrial progress has been remarkable, making a better showing than any other section of the country. As a rule people never realize how much they have to be thankful for until they compare their condition with the condition of others and see how many there are who have been less favored than they. If we did this all the time there would be less complaining, more content, and there would be much more sunshine in the world than there is. We often make our own clouds.

* *

We have now in Chinese waters, or on the way, a half-dozen warships. The presumption is there is or may be some necessity for their presence. This fact calls attention to another fact which is that these vessels have to sail half way around the globe to get into Chinese waters. If there should be an emergency for their presence at any time how long would it take them to steam around on the circuitous routes they have to travel? If there were Americans or American interests in peril on that side they both might be sacrificed before aid could reach them. Doesn't this emphasize the necessity of the Nicaragua Canal as a highway for our warships even of no commercial importance attached to it? We have some cities on the Pacific coast which must be defended in the event of war; some of these days we will take in Hawaii and that would have to be defended in case of war, and in the event of war with England, say, she could pass a fleet of warships through the Suez canal and strike our unprotected Pacific coast cities, or Hawaii before our vessels could get half way around there. In a case like that the want of the canal might cost us twice as much as it would cost to build it.

* *

According to the report of Comptroller Eckels there are now in the United States 3,650 national banks, of which 483 are in the South, so that the North, with a population about twice as large as the South, has 3,167 more national banks. It is true that there are more and larger cities in the North than in the South, more manufactories, and more business, but still this exhibit shows how the banking business and the volume of currency are monopolized by that section. Is it surprising that, under these conditions, there is a strong and a wide-spread demand in the South for State banks? With the start the North has had, and the abundance of the money in banking circles of that section, and the scarcity of money in this section, we never can establish national banks enough to give our people a reasonable proportion of the volume of money in circulation. The bankers up there say we have money enough, and doubtless there may be for them. Often they have more than they can find profitable use for, while the South hasn't half as much as she needs, and this will always be the case while the present monetary system continues, and the North has the monopoly of the national banks, as she has now.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Probably when the country becomes civilized enough to treat the Christmas season as a period of peace and good will, and not a time for carousal, we will hear less of Christmas crimes and casualties.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— If the House don't hasten a trifle in dealing with Mr. Carlisle's scheme, or some other, for financial reform, it will give the Senate a good excuse for letting the measure hang on till after the expiration of the present Congress.—*Columbia State, Dem.*

—— According to the latest advices from the seat of war, Japan is pushing on towards Pekin in spite of the extreme cold of the Winter of Northern Asia. It is obviously the Japanese programme to bring about complete subjection of China before Chinese diplomacy succeeds in securing outside mediation.—*New York World, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Alamance *Gleaner*: Mr. Jos. J. Trollinger, a good quiet citizen, aged about 70 years, died at his home near Carolina Cotton Mills Monday night.

— Stanly *News*: Another big piece of gold weighing 155 pennyweights was found at the Crawford (formerly the Ingram) Gold Mine in this county last Friday. Messrs. Daniel P. Kirk and Calvin Shankle were the lucky finders. They found in all 389 dwt. the same day.

— Hickory *Press and Carolinian*: A very aggravating disease of the eye is prevailing at Bridgewater, especially among the children. The nature of it is peculiar. The eyes become inflimed red, and emit a constant flow of fluid which is painful, and also impairs the vision.

— Newbern *Journal*: Mr. Thos. L. Wetherington, keeper of Street's Ferry, died Friday night, December 28 He was complaining somewhat during the day of heart trouble, but retired seemingly not much amiss about 9 o'clock. Saturday morning his wife woke up and found that he was dead.

— Gastonia *Gazette*: Miss Mollie Suggs one of the triplet daughters of Mrs. Tom Suggs, a widow living on the factory hill, died last Monday night She was about 20 years of age. —Mr. S. E. Foy has a white game rooster which last spring was as red as any man's rooster. He began to shed off and the red feathers kept giving place to white ones until there was not a colored feather on his body. The bird is about two years old.

— Rutherford *Democrat*: A sad accident occurred on Col. Frank Coxe's Broad River farm Christmas day in which Crawford Womack, a 16-year-old son of Mr. Beatty Womack, was instantly killed A large party of boys were rabbit hunting. Young Womack had shot at a rabbit, and Boyce Scoggin, aged 18, a son of Mr. Nathan Scoggin, was standing in front of him with his gun on his shoulder and was in the act of taking it down, cocking it as he did so, when his finger slipped from the hammer and the weapon was discharged. The entire load, consisting of bird and buckshot lodged in young Womack's face, and he fell dead in his tracks. He never moved or breathed. His companions carried his body home. Young Scoggin, is almost crazed.

TWINKLINGS.

— Receipt for making restaurant chicken salad should begin: "First catch your calf."—*Texas Siftings.*

— "But what earthly use is it to discover the North Pole? I can't see." "It will have future expeditions."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— "Why did you say he was better than any of your other husbands?" "He furnished the most conclusive grounds for divorce."—*Detroit Tribune.*

— "Why do I follow the vocation of a wandering tramp?" said the peripatetic scarecrow. "I'll tell ye, marm. A tramp don't have to pay no tips to waiters."—*Boston Transcript.*

Newspaper Thieves

It is a fact beyond dispute that newspaper thieves follow the carriers of the STAR (on Sunday especially) and steal many of the papers soon after they are left for city subscribers. It will be easy to capture and punish some of these thieves if those to whom they offer to sell papers will assist in the work. When they attempt to sell a paper without the words 'For Transient Sale" stamped on the margin, it may be taken as almost conclusive evidence that the paper has been stolen. Of course, if people will continue to buy the unstamped papers the thieves will continue their work.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Legs and Feet.

"For about four years I was troubled with palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and swelling of the legs and feet. At times I would faint. I was treated by the best physicians in Savannah, Ga., with no relief. I then tried various Springs, without benefit. Finally I tried

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

also his Nerve and Liver Pills. *After beginning to take them I felt better!* I continued taking them and I am now in better health than for many years. Since my recovery I have gained fifty pounds in weight. I hope this statement may be of value to some poor sufferer."

E. B. SUTTON, Ways Station, Ga.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Sold by all Druggists.

jan 15 1y D&W fri su wed

PERILS OF THE OCEAN

INVENTIVE GENIUS TO THE AID OF DISTRESSED MARINERS.

Many Absurd Devices Proffered—All Are Considered by the Life Saving Service Board—Cutting the Throat of the Timid With a Feather.

In order that the surfmen who patrol our beaches, ready to lend their assistance to distressed mariners, may have at their command the most efficient apparatus inventive genius can suggest, a board on life saving appliances appointed by the secretary of the treasury is connected with the life saving service and convenes upon the call of the president about once a year to consider the merits of all boats, apparatus or methods which may be presented to them with a view to adoption in that service if found practicable. This board makes public tests of the apparatus presented for adoption, and their report is embodied in the annual report of the life saving service for the year in which the investigations were made.

Many valuable suggestions are brought to the attention of the board which secure for the use of the service strong lines and effective gear. But some of the schemes and apparatus offered in good faith are so ridiculously absurd as to require but a very short report, and the decision is "found impracticable," the board being good enough to "cut his throat with a feather" in order that timid genii with meritorious apparatus may not be unduly discouraged or frightened at the decision made upon these devices and thereby deterred from presenting something which might be of incalculable value to humanity.

One of the peculiar facts ascertained by the investigations of the board is that those who are probably most apt to submit models and descriptions are those who know least about the real dangers and consequent needs of a stranded or stranding vessel. Some of the conceptions of the inland residents are truly marvelous.

The subject easily divides itself into three heads: Boats for going out through the surf, apparatus for effecting communication between the shore and stranded vessels, and means for preventing strandings. The devices to be considered as coming first are most naturally those to prevent strandings, and only recently a scheme was presented in which the government was urged to stretch a very large cable the entire length of the coast some distance from the shore anchored with mushroom anchors. Thus if a vessel were dragging her anchor she would float over this cable toward the rocks until the flukes of her anchor engaged with the cable, where she would be held safe and sound. No provision is made for preventing the parting of her chains, however. But the scheme of stretching a large cable from Maine to Mexico and stringing thereon mushroom anchors like bangles on a necklace will hardly meet the approval of congress.

Another amateur submits sketches and drawings, minus the pretty painted model, however, of a great boat intended to run simply by opening a gate valve in two large longitudinal tubes which open fore and aft below the water line. The valves are open when the boat is launched, and the water rushes into the forward intake and passes out at the stern. The water, passing out, pushes the boat forward, and the intake helps relieve the resistance on the bows, so that the boat, of course, is propelled by the water passing through these tubes. The boat thus goes on forever through the surf most speedily because the water is driven out through the stern most forcibly in a boisterous sea. To stop the boat the valves are closed.

Another bright man with a less cumbersome contrivance, although the action is as hard or harder to understand, suggests a lifeboat or life raft built upon the exact model of a window shutter or blind, arguing that the water, operating upon the slats, will set them vibrating, and that this vibration by its action upon its own motive force will cause the boat to work forward against wind and tide. Bathers at Atlantic City a couple of summers ago will no doubt remember this inventor and his shutter.

A heart swelling with pity—it ought to be a woman's—for the poor drenched captain's wife, rescued through the mountainous surf from a vessel fast breaking up, has suggested a canvas cover similar to a wagon cover tightly fastened down to the gunwale as a protection from the wet. The dear soul, however, never stopped to consider the tremendous force with which the breakers, which at times turn a 34 foot lifeboat end over, would ride down that fragile protection, burying in its folds every one underneath. And those members of the board who had served at sea shivered when they read the description of this "protection" and pictured to themselves their exciting endeavors to extricate themselves from the ruin of the death dealing contrivance suggested in love and kindness by an ignorant friend.—Washington Star.

Roman House Heaters.

Methods used by the Romans for warming their houses were clever. In Rome itself artificial warmth may have been brought rarely into use, though the Italian winter requires fires at times, but when the Roman took up his abode abroad as the conqueror he certainly lived in chilly climates. In the country houses he built in England he had carefully devised heating arrangements, which are called hypocausts. These are flues running under the tessellated floors. Fires were lit outside of the house, and the hot air passed under the floors. To do thus much required a knowledge of the builder's art, with the necessary precautions against fire. Remnants of these hypocausts are found today in England, built during the Roman occupation.—New York Times.

Love Laughs at Doctors.

A young man wanted to marry a girl, but her rich parents forbade the match. The young man thereupon became sick and had terrible fainting fits. The doctors were called and said he would soon die, and he said he wanted to die. The father of the girl visited the patient, and the poor fellow said that if he could marry his Mary Ann he would die happy. His dying request could certainly not be refused, and, Mary Ann having no objection, the minister was sent for, and the marriage ceremony was performed. The knot being securely tied, the patient rose from his bed a hale man.

It was a great cure, astonishing both the cruel parents and the doctors, but the bride acted as though she had expected it all the time.—London Tit-Bits.

Absentminded.

Benson—I have a literary friend who is so absentminded that, when he went to London recently, he telegraphed himself ahead to wait for himself at a certain place.

Smith—Did the telegram have the desired result?

"No; he got it all right, but he had forgotten to sign his name, and not knowing who it was from he paid no attention to it."—Pearson's Weekly.

Coffee planting was formerly the most important single industry of Ceylon. Now ten is the leading article of export, having risen from £2,000 worth in 1878 to over £1,000,000 two years ago.

STORIES OF STORKS.

A BIRD THAT DISPLAYS AN INTELLIGENCE ALMOST HUMAN.

Their Regular Annual Visit to Strasburg, Meetings at Which the Storks Undoubtedly Discuss Their Affairs and Reach Conclusions.

Twenty years ago I resided at Strasburg, in the vicinity of the old Protestant church called the Temple Neup. It was a structure built wholly of brick, somewhat unsightly, very large and capped by an immense roof. The church had no spire, and the choir, which was detached from the nave, at that time sheltered the municipal library. All that was since destroyed by the bombardment.

Regularly every year, between the 10th and 20th of August, all the storks of the city came toward evening to meet at the Temple Neup. They arrived from the neighboring chimneys, old and young, and placed themselves in a long row upon the comb of the roof. It was a curious scene to see all those big white birds, with their slender bills, mounted upon their slender stilts. They flapped their wings, standing first on one and then on the other leg, while making that noise quite peculiar to storks called "clapper." Some old ones were busily flying here and there, as if to give out the countersign. Messengers were dispatched to the stragglers to hasten their arrival.

The meeting lasted at least one hour, after which each family retired to its nest, to return next evening at the same hour. Again the inspection was gone through by the elders and the countersign repeated. This parting review was renewed three or four times in succession, and one fine morning the Strasburgers observed with regret that all the storks had vanished.

The habit of annual migrations among storks is as old as the world. Pliny the Elder, who perished on the day when Pompeii and Herculaneum disappeared, testifies to that effect. In his "History of Nature" he expresses himself as follows:

"Whence come the storks, and whither do they go? It is still a problem. No doubt they come from afar, the same as the cranes. The latter travel in the summer, the storks in the winter. No one fails to come to the meeting unless sick or a prisoner. They depart all at once, as if the day were fixed by law. No one ever saw them leave, although they make no secret of their intentions. We observe soon enough that they have come back, although no one saw them arrive. The arrival and departure invariably take place at night."

What was said of the storks 18 centuries ago is still the truth. These beasts are too intelligent to change their habits. It is quite certain that their migrations are concerted. The time is decided upon and the place selected. The consultations do not transpire without discussion. Everything is not harmonious at first. The young, the inexperienced, want to remain a little longer. The old and wise, the veteran travelers, insist upon departure. They argue that the autumn rains beat down the insects, which then seek refuge in the ground. Thenceforth food becomes scarcer—"we must seek milder climates." But the way there is immense. Distant mountains, seas and deserts must be traversed. Winds are variable, and all kinds of perils must be affronted. However, the feebler ones take heart in thinking of the large number of their traveling companions and the pleasure of basking in a warmer sun. The day of departure is fixed.

Where do the storks go to spend the winter? In warmer latitudes, in Greece, in Arabia, around Mount Sinai and Egypt and throughout Africa down to the cape of Good Hope.

"At Basle," says Toussenel, "in a room of the city hall, is a stuffed stork whose body is pierced through by an African arrow from the vicinity of the cape. This accident had not hindered the bird from starting with the others on their northern voyage."

The storks return to Alsace in the spring, and the same couple reoccupy the same nest. These nests are invariably installed on the top of chimneys, which, in Strassburg, are high and broad and generally in groups of three or four. The upper surface thus constitutes a sort of platform overlapping the lateral openings whence escapes the smoke. It is thus that storks establish their domicile, affecting the disposition of a basket, lined inside with straw, feathers and down, a warm bed for the eggs to be hatched in.

The valley of the Rhine seems to be a resort of predilection for the race of storks. From Basle all the way to Holland you find storks dwelling on the chimney tops. Today France has no longer any storks. She lost them when she lost Alsace.

Wherever the storks reside, whether on oriental minarets or on the church steeples of Germany, everywhere they are revered by the people. They are sacred birds. It is incontestable that storks render valuable service. They are the foes of snakes and other reptiles, moles, field mice and every sort of vermin. They are seen gravely following the plow and devouring the larvæ of the May bug, which the furrow turns to the light. Never a sportsman fires at a stork. I have to think that the immunity which this bird enjoys is due to its virtues. It would distress me to think that it is respected only because its flesh is unpalatable. However that may be, old legends regard the stork as a bird of good omen.—French of Maurice Engelhard.

Very Wicked.

General Booth, asked by a newspaper interviewer, "Do you think the millennium will come if the whole world is converted to the Salvation Army?" replied: "It would be very near at hand. If the newspaper men were converted, it would be a very long step in that direction."—Ram's Horn.

Positive Cases.

Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana once had a talk with a Baptist minister, who insisted that there were several places in the Bible where immersion was unquestionably referred to. "Yes," replied the bishop. "I recall two such instances, where there can be no doubt as to the mode. One is where Pharaoh and his host were immersed in the sea and the other where the Gadarene pigs were drowned in the deep."—San Francisco Argonaut.

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CUSTOMS OF COSTERS.

They Lead a Tremendous Life, but Are Well Remembered All the While.

A writer in the London Quiver says that the costers are a most interesting class. Though the costers' profit is extremely hard and his profits are precarious he lives for a good purpose. When he speaks of himself as "a general dealer," he means that he trades in anything which enables him to turn an honest penny. His ordinary mode of life is even lower than is meant by living from hand to mouth. When he turns out in the small hours of the morning to look round the markets, he may not even know whether this traffic for the day will consist in fish, vegetables or fruit. He may take a hasty penny breakfast in the street and then go to Billingsgate with the idea of "loading up" with the first, only to find that everything is too dear, and then he must his away to Spitalfields or Covent Garden. When he thus arises with the lark, he cannot tell whether he will have "a good day" or a very poor one.

The most despairing time of all is when the markets all round are too dear to allow of the barrow being "loaded up." If the coster can clear 8 or 4 shillings in the day, he will not be downhearted, and should he earn nothing, or even make a loss, he looks at the matter as philosophically as one could expect. There are shrewd business men among the costers who rise into thriving shopkeepers. The bank establishment for their own use teaches them to save, and the evening for receiving deposits will be one of the liveliest of the week. The fact is also learned that there is strength in unity, so that the London Union of General Dealers in its way exercises as farreaching an influence as a city guild.

The chairman might correctly have described himself in the words of one of his brethren, "I ain't a eddicated person, but I know wot's wot." He proved this characteristic by rising into a thriving tradesman, having one or two shops, and when on one occasion his errand boy stole a box containing nearly 100 sovereigns the police would not believe that such a man had so much money to be stolen. The fact was as stated, however, and the "general dealer" still continued to make progress, while he was well known to Lord Shaftesbury, who publicly alluded to him as "My friend ——." At first sight it may appear to be a humble thing to be a leading spirit among such humble folk, but in a way there is ample scope for administrative ability and enterprise.

PLAYING IN THE GARRET.

Some of the Resources and Pleasures of the Playroom Under the Roof.

"There is one delight," said a man who was reared in a small town, "that I suppose many children born in great cities never know, and that is the delight of playing in the garret. Many city children, to be sure, have relatives in the country or in smaller cities or towns whom they have visited, who live in houses with garrets, and these know something of the delights of the garret, but there must be many city children who never even heard the name.

"For myself, I remember well a garret to which I used to climb in rainy weather up a steep and narrow flight of stairs. It was warm and rather stuffy in the garret, but the rain made music on the shingled roof, and the garret itself was full of treasures. There was room, to begin with, space to move about in, though you needed to look out a little for the timber in the sloping roof. There was a swing from two of the beams, and we used to swing and swing in that and never get tired of it. There was a chimney up through this garret, a great, big, friendly chimney, and we used to play tag around that chimney until we couldn't run any more. There was a great lot of old magazines, and these were an unfailing source of delight. There were old books in queer type, and with strange looking pictures. There were queer old hair covered trunks, with round tops, studded with brass headed nails. In these trunks and around in the garret were curious, old fashioned men's clothes, and the most extraordinary gowns and capes and hats of women—not fancy costumes, but the real things, such as they actually wore many years ago, and looking stranger than anything you could hire at a costumer's. We used to dress up sometimes in these old, old things and parade around in the garret and have great times generally, and so forgot ourselves in the delights of the garret that the very world itself looked strange when we came down stairs and back to it.

"What is there in the big city that takes the place of the garret?"—New York Sun.

ETHICS OF THE REGISTER.

What Hotel People Have to Say About Titles and Degrees.

For a man to take a lady to dine at a hotel and register as "Mr. So-and-so and lady" is considered the height of ignorance by hotel clerks. The proper way is to register both names, or, if the man is sensitive, to write "Mr. So-and-so and one." This is sometimes done, but not very often. To use "and lady" is bad form in this generation, when it comes to hotel registers, for obvious reasons. But this is not the only evidence of bad form which is seen on the register. When a man puts Mr. before his name he is judged as being egotistical, and no professional man will put Dr. or Prof. before his name if he desires to avoid the clerk's anathemas.

Many city people exhibit their ignorance of good breeding by going to a local hotel and giving the number and street of their residence. A notable instance of this is a well known jeweler, who, when he puts his name on a register, which is frequent, invariably puts his business address after it. To put Hon., Gen., Capt. or any other title before a man's name on a hotel register is as bad as Prof. or Dr.—in fact, it is looked upon as worse by all good hotel men.

The only exception to the above is in case of theatrical people, who put the name of their company after their names. All professional stage people get reduced rates at hostelries in nearly every instance, and for them to put the names of their troops on the book is a good thing for the hotel people. It goes to show that the person thus registering is not afraid of being questioned as to his connection with a company and is not trying to get lower rates in a surreptitious manner. It is also in the case of theatrical people that there may be a permissible violation of the rules in regard to putting Mr. before the name. Many stars do not register, but allow some one else to do it for them, generally the manager. In order to show all possible deference to his proteges, the manager generally puts Mr. before the names of the men. In the cases of ladies it is invariably proper for them to put Miss or Mrs., as the case may be, in front of their names.—New York Dispatch.

Diversity of Human Beings.

The French anthropometric bureau, founded and conducted by M. Bertillon, have found that out of nearly half a million persons who have passed through their hands no two individuals were exactly the same in all the particulars recorded. M. Francis Galton, F. R. S., having taken the finger prints of 2,500 persons and found a difference in every case, deduces from this fact that the probability of a resemblance occurring is about 1 in 64,000,000.

DUKE CIGARETTES

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The Dog Man Escaped.

She was standing on her front steps on Hastings street telling two or three women how it happened. She waved a broom about her head and said:

"I was in the back bedroom up stairs, making up the bed. My husband was down in the kitchen, heating a sticking plaster for his sore heel. Our dog was sitting on the curbstone right out there. Suddenly I hears a rumble on the cobblestones, and I takes it for a funeral procession and goes ahead and turns over the mattress on the bed. Then I hears the children whooping, but I thought they had a goat. Then comes a squeak, and a howl, and a bang, and I runs to the window to see the dog wagon driving off and my dog gone."

"And you screamed?" queried one of the women.

"I did. I screamed out and seized the club I've been keeping for the dog man. As I rushed down stairs my husband rushed up, and we collided and rolled down into the kitchen and under the table, and he called me names, and I thumped him, and before I could get out the dog man was gone, and with him the blessedest dog that Detroit will ever know."—Detroit Free Press.

A Campaign Relic.

A relic of the presidential campaign of 1834, consisting of a copper coin issued by the opponents of Andrew Jackson, is in the possession of Ira H. Benjamin of Romeo, Mich. On one side, encircling the center, are the words: "Perish Credit. Perish Commerce. 1834." In the center is the figure of a hog running, with the words, "My Third Heat" on it. Above the hog, "My Victory." Below it, "Down With the Bank." On the other side, encircling the center, are the words, "My Substitute For the U. S. Bank." In the center is a medallion of Jackson, and below it the words: "Experiment. My Currency. My Glory."—Chicago Herald.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute			6½
Standard	7½@		
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	12½@		14
Sides ₩ lb	9½@		10
Shoulders ₩ lb			8½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb			7
Shoulders ₩ lb	6½@		
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 25	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb		@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	7 00	@	7 50
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	18	@	25
Northern	22	@	30
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	55
Virginia Meal		@	58
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle		@	70
CANDLES—₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	35
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	13
State		@	10
COFFEE, ₩ lb—	17	@	23
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6	@	6½
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen		@	20
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25	@	4 00
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel		@	5 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
FLOUR—₩ barrel—			
Western, low grade	3 50	@	3 50
" Extra	3 75	@	4 25
" Sunlight	3 25	@	
Second Patent	3 50	@	
First Patent	4 00	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	3 50
" Family	3 50	@	
GLUE—₩ lb	7½@		10
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	60
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	60
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	60
Corn, mixed, from store		@	55
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	35
Cow Peas		@	65
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	3
Dry		@	6½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	3	@	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	5½@		6½
North Carolina	5½@		6
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER(city sawed), ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	30 00
Bough, Edge Flooring	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Sounding and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	29
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds		@	14
" " in bbls		@	16
Syrup, in bbls	35	@	45
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 85
OILS, ₩ gallon—			
Kerosene	10	@	14
Lard	75	@	85
Linseed	48	@	50
Rosin	15	@	18
Tar		@	30
Deck and Spar		@	30
POULTRY—			
Chickens, Live, grown	20	@	30
" Spring	12	@	20
Turkeys	08	@	10 00
PEANUTS, ₩ bushel 28 lbs	35	@	50
POTATOES, ₩ bushel—			
Sweet	30	@	75
Irish, ₩ barrel	2 25	@	3 00
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess		@14	00
Rump		@ 14	00
Prime		@ 14	00
RICE—Carolina, ₩ lb	4½@		6
Rough—₩ bushel (Upland)	60	@	70
" (Lowland)	1 00	@	1 15½
RAGS, ₩ lb—Country		@	1½
Cuba		@	3
ROPE, ₩ lb	10@		12
SALT, ₩ sack—Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	85
Lisbon		@	80
American		@	65
" 100-lb Sack	45@		50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, A M	3 00	@	7 00

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All pers ns having cl ims against The Imperial Pine Prod ct Company are hereby notified to present the same to me duly verified, on or before the 10th day of J nuary, 1895, and hey a re further notified that unless such cl im are so filed hey will be excluded and deb rred from any p rt ipation in the fun s in my hands as receiver in the above entitled cause. This n tice is by virtue o a d made in said cause by the Judge of the Sixth Ju dicial District.
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The Morning Star.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE BEAUTIFUL DINNER GOWNS OF LADY LONDONDERRY.

Woman's Shortcomings—Kate Field's Suggestions—Bifurcation and Emancipation. Costly Sorosis—Still Another Calling. "No Presents."

When royalty, in the genial person of the heir apparent, is entertained for several days at a time, as was the case recently when the Prince of Wales visited Lord and Lady Londonderry at Wynyard Park, it follows, as a matter of course, that the gowns of the favored feminine few who were fellow guests with the prince acquire a certain unique interest for the majority of women. The place of honor belongs by right to the two beautiful dinner gowns for the hostess, the Marchioness of Londonderry, of which, by her kind permission, I am able to give you sketches. Simplicity of style is the keynote of both dresses, though for rich beauty as regards fabric they could not well be excelled. The first has a perfectly plain and slightly trained skirt of white moire antique brocaded with great single iris flowers, which gleam like silver when the light falls upon them. The bodice, too, is of the brocade, the huge puffed sleeves finished at the elbow with bows of white satin ribbon, while the decolletage is softened by full folds of embroidered crepe de chine, a twist of which also outlines the waist, altogether a gown eminently calculated to set off Lady Londonderry's regal beauty to the very best advantage. The other dress is also of moire antique, but this time in a lovely shade of buttercup yellow and minus any brocaded design. At each side of the skirt in front is let in a small pointed panel of white satin bordered with cascades of beautiful old point d'Alencon family lace, which is caught together at the top in a rosette, fastened by a diamond buckle. The same costly lace appears again in butterfly form in the front of the bodice, which is folded round the figure in very becoming fashion, the sleeves consisting of a large puff of the yellow moire, finished with a deep shirred band of white satin, terminating at the elbow.—London Sketch.

Woman's Shortcomings.

An English magazine has invited its masculine readers to mention briefly "what shortcoming in a woman, other than physical, is most distasteful to a man, and why?"

Have they done it? Well, except for the "briefly" clause of it, never was invitation accepted with more alacrity and unanimity. It makes one call up the picture of a crowd of masculine gossips discussing a woman's petty failings, and even the most unprejudiced smacks a bit of the crank who, in his deplorable ignorance, vaunts that he has "got the women down fine." But never mind. Let us listen to these outpourings of wisdom and strive to profit by them. Dear me, dear me! We certainly are a bad lot. Here is what the young man who won the first prize most objected to, and who shall blame him?

"To a bachelor the insincerity of a girl who, professing so much, feels so little. To a married man a 'nagging, complaining wife.' She causes the ruin of many should-be happy homes and opens the way by which they drift asunder."

The second prize was awarded to a person who has touched the weakest spot in woman's armor, which she dons for her "equal rights" battles:

"The woman who enters the arena of discussion with men, and presumably on an equal footing, too often betrays a natural defect, akin to cowardice, when, though legitimately defeated, she declares her opponents wanting in chivalry."

One young man grows quite eloquent over the masculine woman. He claims that "nature's freaks are rarely beautiful. The unwomanly woman is the outcome of a perverted physical evolution. Man instinctively shuns the blurred reflex of himself."

One young man says, "Gabble," and appends the following cynical note to the end of his paper: "Should this win the prize the editor is requested to spend the money for the benefit of any poor girl who is an inmate of some asylum or the dumb."

The most gallant letter is short and names the failing which was named oftenest: "To a sincere, generous and affectionate man a woman has no shortcomings worthy the name. A defect dangerous to his peace of mind often may be found in her tendency to have the last word."

Kate Field's Suggestions.

When women take an active interest in public affairs, they in nearly all cases make it very plain that they do it as women. They never claim that they are acting as citizens, and their campaign is conducted in all the delightful environment of femininity.

Often when women hold meetings in the interest of equal suffrage, or clean government, or whatever it may be, only women are invited. This is usually found a very satisfactory plan. Such meetings are held in the forenoon or shortly after lunch, when they will not conflict with customary social duties. Women can more readily come at such times. Of course it is out of the question for men to attend.

When masculine interest is to be enlisted in a cause, meetings must be held in the evening. Even then they usually assume more of the form of a social function than they do of a political gathering such as men are accustomed to. If their interest is excited, it is due more to a spirit of gallantry than to conviction.

While these social political functions may have their place, it is highly probable that more would be accomplished if women would go to meetings of men rather than by longer continuing to try to get men to attend meetings of women.

Before a thing can be elevated it must be understood, and men by actual practice and participation know more of public matters than their sisters. Their gatherings, then, in a limited way are founts of political knowledge.

If women would but attend public meetings as spectators, their elevating influence would be felt to a surprising extent. Men would find themselves working in a purer atmosphere, and there would be less chance of their principles becoming befogged by self interest. This in itself would be an accomplishment worth effort. Furthermore, if women took regular demonstrative and intelligent interest in political matters, men would soonest understand and consider the question of equal suffrage.

As long as women flock by themselves they can expect little influence over affairs of state. It may be remarked that men, almost without exception, would welcome women at their political gatherings.—Kate Field's Washington.

Bifurcation and Emancipation.

Much conversation and discussion has burst out since the silly season, on the subject of women's "continuations." It is quite diverting to observe how seriously some persons treat the "knickers" question as though it were one on which hung all mortal hopes of evolutions. That a bifurcated garment and emancipation should be bracketed together in the argument is perfectly absurd.

Who could be less emancipated, more under male dominion, than the Mohammedan woman? Yet she is often to be seen veiled and in tight trousers (not the loose flowing ones affected in Turkey) bestriding a pony. Bestriding, let me repeat for the benefit of those who make of habit and fashion ridiculous pegs for the hanging of morality. The trousers are of thin material like her "sarie," and over them down to the knee flow various draperies. These are of course of the lower class women, and they are merely quoted to show how far the question of rejecting sidesaddles and skirts are connected with fastness or masculine tendencies.

Though not an admirer of male attire even on the lordly biped, nor an advocate for the multiplication of hideousness, I must own to an admiration for those ladies whose genuine love of sport overrides the vice of vanity and leads them to prefer suitable garb for their energetic avocations. It is lamentable that the unattached woman taking up a manly exercise should be trammeled in mastering the accomplishment by the restrictions of fashion.

Fashion was made for human beings, and not human beings for fashion. No woman has been known to complain that a man in hot weather wears a sash or kummerband round the waist instead of a hard belt. No one believes that the change of attire makes him effeminate. Why, then, should a skirtless sporting suit on a lady bicyclist be considered masculine and immodest?—Season.

Costly Sorosis.

Sorosis is a costly institution. With an initiation fee of $25, the least sum that a regular attendant can get through the year on is $38. Of this $20 goes for annual dues and $8 for the dollar tax each for the luncheons of the eight regular meetings between the 1st of November and the last of May. This does not include the anniversary dinner, which costs $5, or the annual reception, which requires $3. Every member likes to have the gold badge of the society, and that means another $5, and all this before the hospitable spirit that seems to be imbibed in the process of joining Sorosis has been appeased. The club never sits down to its luncheons without a bevy of club guests, together with any number of ladies enjoying the hospitality of individual members. This is true at the annual dinner and reception as well.

For hospitality, however, that was as lavish and unstinted as it was delightful this mother of clubs put itself on undying record at its last session. It received the out of town delegates and quartered them in a first class hotel from Monday morning until Wednesday morning. The meetings of the assembly were held in a luxurious and expensive suit of rooms that were practically owned by the gathering for two days. A brilliant private reception to delegates and Sorosis by Sorosis' president filled Monday evening, and 250 of the best seats at one of the city's finest theatres was the courtesy offered for Tuesday night by a single member of this royally hospitable club. In addition, a handsome luncheon was served at noon on Tuesday to fully 300 women at the convocation's place of meeting.—New York Advertiser.

Still Another Calling.

So many books are being printed these days and the magazines are so crowded with new stories and "studies" that a woman of only ordinary industry cannot pretend to keep up. She finds it impossible to get even the smattering of knowledge which is usually sufficient for small talk. But she must be "up" in new books—that is, if she wishes to shine in that exclusive circle which is just now determined to be "literary," no matter what the cost.

At this juncture a bright and enterprising woman comes to the relief of her sisters. She has introduced into Chicago a plan which, it is said, has been most successful in New York. This young woman gathers from the new books and the current periodicals the best and most interesting matter and brings it in condensed form to the women who lack either the time or the inclination to hunt it up for themselves.

The "information in literary subjects is delivered in such kind and quantity and at such hours as they may wish." Such is the promise made by the young woman who has the work in charge. She brings to her patrons the outlines of new books, calls attention to the leading magazine articles and reviews them, explains the significance of the more important news appearing in the daily papers, and, if called upon, assists women in the preparation of papers to be read before literary clubs. The young woman calls at any hour desired by the patron.—Chicago Tribune.

"No Presents."

Much as we like to heap abuse upon Dame Fashion for her fancies and vagaries, there come times when even the most practical minded can well applaud the capricious old lady, writes Edward W. Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. It isn't often, it is true, that the autocratic dame takes on the mantle of common sense, but for that reason perhaps we appreciate the more the occasions when she does. This last September the old lady certainly outdid herself when just as hundreds of bells were getting ready to peal forth wedding notes she sent forth the mandate that her recognized followers would be those who accompanied their wedding invitations with a separate card requesting "no presents." Nothing could have been more timely, and scarcely a social innovation which even a more evenly balanced mind could have devised will be so generally and intelligently welcomed.

While it is curious that the wisest rule must become a fashionable fad before social arbiters care to adopt it, the fact remains that the most complete reforms nowadays are those inspired by fashion's laws. And hence it is that the omission of all presents, but from the immediate members of the family of the prospective bride and groom, from weddings will soon become the rule. Already the closest followers of social laws have adopted it, and in one family, where five wedding invitations were recently received, three were accompanied with the new card.

Miss McCormick's Costume.

Miss McCormick, a young California artist who has long felt that in her own case at least there was need for dress reform, has by gradual changes accustomed the inhabitants of her village home—Pacific Grove—to short skirts without giving a violent shock to their prejudice. From the ordinary length she reduced the skirts half an inch daily until they barely reached the knee. Leggings of some fashion of gaiter, or else the lower part of her legs and her costumes, which are tailor made, are becoming and even graceful.—San Francisco Letter.

Miss Willard Re-elected.

At the recent session of the national convention of the W. C. T. U. held in Cleveland Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected president by a vote of 388 out of a total of 390. Representatives of the town of Churchville, N. Y., presented Miss Willard with two silver bound gavels made from the house where she was born. One of the gavels was intended for herself and the other for Lady Henry Somerset. Miss Willard made a reply, in which she made a glowing eulogy of motherhood.

Much Better Than Hazing.

After the opening exercises in a New York college last month the young ladies of the senior class, each decked with a college badge, a knot of turquoise blue ribbon, acted as guides and showed the new students through the building. That is the way in which "hazing" is done by women, and that sets the pace that must prevail sooner or later in all colleges where the humanities are taught to make a newcomer comfortable.—New York World.

A Woman Antiquary.

Miss Christian Maclagan of Stirling is a well known antiquary, and although over 80 years of age is indefatigable in her work. She was elected honorary associate of the Royal Antiquary society of Scotland and has invented a special way of taking "rubbings." For these she has lately carved a fine armoire. She has written a book on "The Hill Forts and Stone Circles of Scotland" and has at present a new volume in the press.

Do we women, in this less romantic or less domestic age, pause to consider that, while we admire in men courage and physical strength, men admire in us the qualities which they do not generally possess—physical weakness and moral strength?—Woman.

A woman suffrage bill has been introduced in the Vermont house of representatives by Representative Rosea Mann. "Municipal suffrage for women who are taxpayers" is its title.

"Peace Sunday" will be observed on the third Sunday of December by all peace societies, including the department of peace and arbitration of the World's W. C. T. U.

It is going to be the rule this winter to have heavy window curtains. They are frequently hung now as in our mother's day—over lace, or thin curtains.

No higher tribute to woman's power as a force in politics has been paid than in that admission of Governor Waite when he said, "They beat me."

Twenty-four young women are taking graduate courses at Yale college this year. The number is increasing each year.

NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

A Pretty Finish For Household Linen. Cut Work and Cross Stitch Popular.

The great variety to be had in lace braids has tempted ladies to turn them to account for making wide edgings for trimming teacloths, the upper edges of sheets and for other articles of household linen.

Some of the prettiest of linen embroideries are traced in a design resembling old French brocade. There are pale pink or blue stripes among which twine branching sprays of small flowers.

Tea cosies are now often made of silk and trimmed with bunches of artificial flowers. A novel feature is that they are cut and shaped to fit the teapot exactly.

An attractive work consists of ecru net resembling mosquito net, upon which are applique flowers and leaves cut from cretonne. These are effectively arranged and are intended to be traced and outlined with colored silks and gold thread.

Fine braid and cord are appearing on linen tea cloths and sideboard slips in combination with buttonhole stitch worked with white or colored thread. Part of the background is frequently cut away, so that an effect is produced like that of coarse guipure.

For perambulator covers cloth is much used, ornamented with scrolls and open-work patterns cut out in a lighter shade of the same color as the background. This applique is bordered to be outlined with fine cord, silk or gold thread.

Dainty nightdress cases are made of pale blue batiste, ornamented with small scrolls and sprays of lace, which is often ecru in color. The edges of the flap are finished with accordion plaited batiste.

A conventional floral design is often traced at the edge of tea cloths and such articles. When worked, the linen beyond it is cut away, so that a series of irregular scallops is formed.

Cross stitch worked on mosquito net with colored silk is just now popular abroad. It can be utilized successfully for chair and table centers.

Narrow crochet insertions made with fine gold thread are much worked for trimming handkerchief sachets and similar trifles.

Baked Pork and Beans.

Soak overnight in cold water a quart of small white soup beans. In the morning wash them well through a colander. Put on to boil in a pot of cold water, which should much more than cover. Let boil for an hour; then add a pound of salt pork in a square piece. After another hour, when the water is partially boiled away, remove the pork, which score into squares. Season the beans in their liquor with pepper and salt if needed. Add also, if you wish the beans to be especially delicious, 2 tablespoonfuls of molasses. Put both pork and beans into a bean pot and let them bake in a slow oven all day long, being careful not to let them become too dry. Pork and beans prepared in this way may be served either cold or hot.

Headaches From Eye Strain.

Among the most exquisite of tortures are headaches that proceed from overtaxing the eyes. Much of this trouble is due to imperfect curvature of the cornea. However slight this imperfection may be, the pain from the strain is intense. The muscles become sore and irritable, and the constant tension is likely to create chronic ailments of the nervous system. Eye strain and extreme irritability of temper are frequently associated. It is often the case that the eyes are not suspected as a cause of headache, but the proper glasses give relief at once.—New York Ledger.

Catarrh.

Many cases of catarrh might be avoided and others greatly relieved if at the first sign of any trouble in the "early snuffles" period the nose and throat were thoroughly sprayed at least once a day with one part of listerine mixed with two parts of water. A throat specialist thinks this treatment as much a part of the good and cleanly toilet as brushing the teeth or hair or bathing. —New York Post.

Your Strength Renewed AND YOUR RUNDOWN SYSTEM BUILT UP AND REORGANIZED.

S.S.S. A few bottles of S. S. S. will do it. If you are troubled with a depressed, languid feeling, and lack of energy, your blood is not right, and needs purifying. Will thoroughly clear away all impurities and impart new vigor and life to the whole system.

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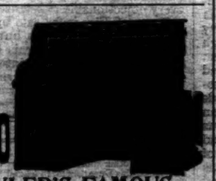

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS

Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 31, 1894.	No 41 Daily	No. 35 Daily	No 39 Daily
			P. M.
Leave Wilmington	8 45	7 30	.....
		A. M.	
Leave Marion	6 41	10 04	.....
Arrive Hamlet	7 50	11 10	.....
Leave Hamlet	7 55	3 05	7 55
Leave Wadesboro	8 11	4 21	8 37
Arrive Monroe	9 01	5 20	9 32
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 37	9 37
Arrive Charlotte	10 05	7 45	10 30
Leave Charlotte		10 15	10 30
Leave Lincolnton			11 47
			P. M.
Leave Shelby			12 45
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 36 Daily	No 40 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	.....	.....	4 00
Leave Shelby	.....	.....	5 33
Leave Lincolnton	.....	.....	6 30
Arrive Charlotte	.....	.....	7 05
Leave Charlotte	5 50	5 00	7 55
Arrive Monroe	6 50	6 10	9 05
Leave Monroe	7 05	10 50	9 05
Leave Wadesboro	7 45	11 50	9 42
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 40	1 05	10 20
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 15	
Leave Marion	9 20	5 31	
		P. M.	
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	7 50	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.45 p m	7.50 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.2 a m	11.10 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.15 a m	2.45 p m
Arrive Columbia	12.30 p m	7.51 a m

Sleepers on 35 and 36 between Wilmington and Charlotte.
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INO. R. WINDER, Gen'l Mng.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. dec 28 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT NOV. 21, 1894.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 05 a m	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	6 40 a m
7 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	5 50 "
8 03 "	Ar ... Fayetteville ...Lv	10 10 "
8 45 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 13 "
9 37 "	Lv ... Sanford ... Ar	11 36 "
1 22 "	Lv ... Climax ... Lv	1 34 p m
1 04 "	Lv ... Greensboro ... Ar	2 05 "
12 59 "	Ar ... Greensboro ... Lv	2 55 "
12 13 "	Lv ... Stokesdale ... Ar	3 40 "
11 45 a m	Lv ... Walnut Cove ... Ar	4 30 "
11 35 "	Ar ... Walnut Cove ... Lv	4 35 "
11 06 "	Lv ... Rural Hall ... Lv	5 05 "
9 45 "	Lv ... Mt Airy ... Ar	6 35 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 50 p m	Ar... Bennettsville ...Lv	6 45 a m
8 38 "	Lv..... Mazion Lv	7 58 "
9 00 "	Lv... Red Springs ... Ar	8 05 "
9 10 "	Lv... Hope Mills ... Lv	9 05 "
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	9 50 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
3 30 p m	Ar..... Ramseur ...Lv	6 50 a m
4 35 "	Lv..... Climax ... Lv	5 55 "
5 00 "	Lv... Greensboro... Ar	9 30 "

NORTH BOUND.		No. 15. MIXED. daily ex sn
Leave Green-boro		9 00 a m
Leave Stokesdale		11 00 "
Arrive Madison		11 30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex sn
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 00 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 30 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.
Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Mariion with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.
SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.
Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
nov 20 tf

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To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894.
MOVING NORTH.
No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.
Leave Chesraw, S. C. ..... 8 37 a m
Leave Kolloch Station ..... 8 50 a m
Leave Osborne, N. C. ..... 7.35 a m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C. ..... 7.40 a m
MOVING SOUTH.
No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.
Leave Hamlet, N. C. ..... 8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C. ..... 9 50 a m
Leave Kolloch Station ..... 9 20 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C. ..... 9.50 a m
Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.
sep 25 tf WM MONCURE, Supt.

What Science Has Done.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Nov. 18, 1894.	No 53	No 51
	P M	
Leave Wilmington	4 25	.....
Leave Marion	6 35	.....
Arrive Florence	7 10	.....
	P M	A M
Leave Florence	7 25	7 10
Arrive Sumter	8 26	8 21
	P M	No 56
Leave Sumter	8 30	A M
Arrive Columbia	9 45	9 58

No. 53 runs through from Charleston via Central Railroad, Leaving Lanes 5 40 a m. Manning 6.35a m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 50	No 52
	A M	P M
Leave Columbia	4 30	4 25
	P M	
Arrive Sumter	5 53	5 50
	No 50	No 52
	A M	P M
Leave Sumter	5 55	5 50
Arrive Florence	7 10	7 05
	A M	
Leave Florence	7 30	5 25
Leave Marion	8 16	6 10
Arrive Wilmington	11 00	9 10

Daily. Daily except Sunday.
No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S C, via Central R R, arriving Manning 6 31 p m, Lanes 7 05 p m, Charleston 8 40 p m.
Trains on South and No th Carolina Railroad leave Atkins 7, 40 a m and 6 30 p m, arriving Lucknow 11.10 am and 9 p m, returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4.30 p m, arriving Atkins 8.15 a m and 5 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.
Trains on Eastern R R leave Hartsville daily except Sunday at 4.30 a m, arriving Floyds 5 00 a m. Returning, leave Floyds 6 45 p m, arriving at Hartsville 10 15 p m.
Trains on Wilmington, Chadbourn and Conway R R leave Chadbourn 10 10 a m, arrive Conway at 12 30 p m, returning leave Conway 1 00 p m, arrive Chadbourn 4 50 p m. Leave Chadbourn 5 38 p m, arrive at Hub 6 30 p m. Returning, leave Hub 6 15 a m, arrive at Chadbourn 9 00 a m. Daily except Sunday.
JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. nov 18 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and C. C. R. R

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JAN. 2 1895

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

THE RECORD OF PROGRESS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

A Slow But Steady Up-Building of Manufacturing Interests — A Well-Defined Preference Shown For Southern Investment.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

BALTIMORE, January 1—In its annual review of the Southern conditions, the *Manufacturers' Record* says: The industrial situation in the South during the past year was characterized by a steady re-establishment of confidence and a slow but solid up-building of manufacturing interests. Prevailing conditions during the year have not encouraged unusual development, and the general tendency has been to follow a conservative policy. The year carried over as a legacy many of the adverse conditions which were features of the previous year. Legislative problems of national moment hung in uncertainty during the greater portion of the year. The panicky feeling of the two previous years occasionally made its influence felt, and the attitude of foreign investors towards American securities continued as a depressing factor.

Capitalists have been slow to foster new enterprises, and only those enlisted their support whose environment has offered the most encouraging and legitimate prospects.

The investor became an investigator during the year, and well planned industries benefitted thereby. Enduring good results to the South from this movement and its significance is already shown by a wider and more personal acquaintance of the investigating public with its resources.

The record of progress made during the year evidences a well-defined preference for Southern investments, and reflects a more general existence of favorable impressions that, with the full restoration of confidence in the business world will influence a considerable tide of capital towards Southern channels; and as the aspect of things for the new year are more cheerful than that ushered in in 1894, it is a perfectly reasonable thing to look for greater prosperity and greater progress in 1765. The faith of Southern men in the future of this section gains new emphasis from a study of the controlling part their capital and enterprise played in the advancement made during 1894.

Nearly six hundred more enterprises were established in the South during 1894 than the preceding year, numbering 3 829, as against 2 298 for 1805.

A pronounced feature in the building of new factories during the past year has been the aim to establish a class of industries that will retain at home trade heretofore supplied from distant points. These new industries have also been characterized by the adoption of modern machinery and the employment of skilled labor and manufacture methods. The aim has been not only to successfully provide for the home and neighboring trade, but to invade distant markets for their patronage. This is illustrated in many lines of industry, particularly in the building of machinery. Southern-made machinery is now found in Northern and Western factories and figures to some extent in international trade. Southern flour is exported in large consignments, and is winning extended popularity at home. The products of the South's stove founderies, canning factories, carriage and wood workers factories, etc, are all well making reputations at home and abroad. Broad-gauged business methods are winning success for Southern manufactories and enhancing the prestige of Southern industries.

Comparing the year just closed with 1880 the statistics gathered by the *Manufacturers' Record* show the following increases: Railroad mileage from 20,-612 miles in 1880 to 46 900 in 1894; annual yield of cotton, bales 5 755.000 to 9,500 000; annual yield of grain, bushels, 431.000 000 to 600 000 000; coal mined annually, tons, 6 049 000 to 30 000 000; annual pig iron production, tons. 397 801. to 1,660 000; number of cotton mills in operation 161, to 470; number of spindles 667 000. to 8 000.000; number of looms 14,828, to 68 000. capital invested in cotton mills $31 088,712, to $107 900 000; number of cotton oil mill 40 to 800; capital invested in same $3,504.000. to $30 000 000; number dressed. value of products $46 938,-100, to $114 746.674; capital invested $26 093.644, to $92,604,875; farm assets $3 814 000,000. to $3 182 000 000, value of farm product $668 000 000, to $850.000,-000; kapital invested in manufacturing $357 244.560, to $800 000; value of manufactured product $457.454,777, to $1,000,-000,000.

$2,300 STOLEN

From a Desk in a National Bank in Jersey City.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

JERSEY CITY, N. Y., January 1 —There was a great stir in Jersey City banking circles yesterday when it became known that $2 300 had recently disappeared from one of the desks in the Hudson county National Bank, one of the oldest banking institutions in New Jersey. The theft was not reported to the police, but the bank officials placed the case in the hands of the Pinkerton agency. Up to last night no trace of the missing funds had been discovered.

SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES.

He Will Probably be Retained as Chief of Police of New York City.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, January 1.—Supt. Byrnes was seen at police headquarters this afternoon in reference to the statement given out last night by Dr. Parkhurst. Mr. Byrnes said: "I have nothing at all to say concerning Dr. Parkhurst's statement, but I wish the doctor a very happy New Year."

Mr. Byrnes was also asked about the published interview with ex Senator Platt, who is reported as saying that Mayor Strong would not, in his opinion, accept the Superintendent's offer to withdraw from the police force, and that Mr. Byrnes would in all probability continue to be chief. The Superintendent said he knew nothing at all as to Mayor Strong's intentions regarding his offer to withdraw from the service.

There was nothing new in police affairs, but the belief is growing stronger every day that Mr. Byrnes will be at the head of the re-organized force.

Seven hundred Slav laborers struck at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, of the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock, Pa., last night, on account of a reduction in wages. Superintendent Gayley of that company says he will be able to fill their places to-morrow.

Five desperate criminals escaped from jail at St. Joseph, Mo., and are still at large.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

FURTHER TESTIMONY REGARDING OUTRAGES IN EASTERN TURKEY.

Turkish Soldiers Ordered to Exterminate the Armenians—Horrible Massacre of Men, Women and Children.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, MASS, January 1—In consequence of a meeting of the Armenians of Boston, held in Friendship Hall last Sunday evening, the following cablegram was sent this afternoon:

"To Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, London, Eng.: Armenians of Boston thank you for your sympathy and aid."

Armenians of this city feel that the diplomats of Europe will never take interest in the affairs of their countrymen unless it is shown that every act in their favor is keenly appreciated and they take this means of expressing their sincere gratitude for the stand taken by Mr. Gladstone in his speech last week.

BOSTON, January 1.—Letters have been received by well-known parties in this city from reliable sources in Turkey, giving still further testimony regarding the outrages in Eastern Turkey. The following letter comes from a city not a great distance from the scene of the outrages. The writer is a man in whom the highest confidence may be placed, who has spent more than a third of a century in that region, and knows the country and people perfectly.

This testimony is from a source which is entirely independent of any which has been given given before. Later accounts increase, if possible, the horrors of what has taken place. The letter just received, is as follows.

"The Armenians, oppressed by Kurds and Turks, said they could not pay taxes to both Kurds and Government. Plundered and oppressed by the Kurds they resisted them and there were some killed. Then false reports were sent to Constantinople that the Armenians were in arms in rebellion and orders were sent to the Mushire at Ezzingan to exterminate them, root and branch. The order read before the army, called in haste from all the chief cities of Eastern Turkey was, 'whoever spares man, woman or child, is disloyal.'"

"The region was surrounded by soldiers of the army, and 20.000 Kurds also are said to have been massed there. Then they advanced upon the centre, driving in the people like a flock of sheep, and continued thus to advance for days. No quarter was given, no mercy showa. Men, women and children were shot down and butchered like sheep. Probably when they were set upon in this way some tried to save their lives, and resisted in self-defense, while those who could fled in all directions, but the majority were slain. The most probable estimate is fifteen thousand killed, 35 villages plundered, razed and burned. Women were outraged and then butchered. A priest was taken to the roof of his church and hacked to pieces and set on fire. A large number of women and girls, collected in a church, were kept for days, violated by the brutal soldiers and then murdered. It is said that the number was so large that the blood flowed out of the church door. The soldiers contended over a beautiful girl; they wanted to preserve her but she too was killed. Every effort is being made and will be made to falsify the facts and pull the wool over the eyes of the European Governments. But the bloody tale will finally be known, the most horrible, it seems to me, that the nineteenth century has known. As a confirmation of the report, the other day several hundred soldiers were returning from the seat of war and at a village near us one was heard to say that he alone, with his own hand, had killed thirty pregnant women. Some who seem to have some shame for their atrocious deeds say: "What could we do. We were under orders."

ODESSA, January 1.—Journals in the Caucasus says that domiciliary visits and searches are still made daily in Armenia, and that numerous arrests are made. The local prisons are crowded The Bitlis prison is filled with Armenians. Among them a priest more than 70 years old who was arrested for refusing to betray his son's hiding place. The Armenian Catholics have appealed to the Pope.

VIENNA, January 1.—Dispatches from Constantinople tell of numerous arrests through Armenia. The whole province is disturbed, Many troops have left Constantinople for various parts of Asia Minor in the last few days. They said their time had expired and they were going home, but there is good reason to believe that they were destined for the military centres, notably Erzinghian. The recall of Abdulleth Pasha, the most fearless member of the Commission of Inquiry, has been cancelled on account of the Porte's anxiety to dispel the unfavorable reports to which it gave rise.

INSURANCE SWINDLERS

Arrested in Sioux City, Iowa—Part of the Money Recovered.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, January 1.—Mrs. R. L. Banker, wife of the man arrested here Friday on the charge of defrauding the Ancient Order United Workmen out of $2 000 at Portland, Oregon, by pretending to have been drowned, was arrested in this city yesterday and $800 of the insurance money recovered. When she was arrested she made a confession of the affair and her husband, upon hearing of it also acknowledged his guilt and said that his sister is now at Susquehanna, Pa., trying to cash a policy she has on his life in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for $3.000. He requested the officers to prevent its payment so that he would not get in this trouble. His wife will be taken to Portland to stand trial with him.

SHOE-WORKERS.

Strike in the Factories at Haverhill, Massachusetts.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HAVERHILL, Jan. 1—The striking shoe-workers held another big street parade this afternoon with the music and banners accompaniments. They marched in procession from the headquarters on Washington street, to Spaulding and Sweet's factory and called out fifty women stitchers. It is understood that the workmen in every factory in town have voted to come out *en masse* if necessary to support the strike. Two or three firms have called in the aid of board of conciliation to prevent a strike in their factories and will probably be successful

The strikers have received a donation of money and more is promised. There were 1 400 people in the parade and at its close the women stitchers, 250 in number, had a mass meeting in Cutter's Hall About 125 women came out of Chick Bros. factory and joined the parade. There was a parade of women stitchers this afternoon.

HAVERHILL, MASS., January 1.—The striking shoe-makers and stitchers held one of the largest parades and most enthusiastic labor rallies ever held in the State to-night. Fully 6,000 men and women were in line, besides two brass bands and several drum corps. After parading for three quarters of an hour the strikers adjourned to the City Hall, where speeches were made denouncing the attitudes of capitalists. Among those who spoke, were Miss Frances Willard, Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. Amy Hicks, of the London Garment Workers.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Cleveland at Home to All the World—Many Visitors—Amusing Scenes.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The President was at home to all the world who chose to visit the White House to-day, and with his official family repeated the annual object lesson in the simplicity and impressiveness of American republican institutions in the United States.

The interior of the White House was decorated to-day with masses of palms, ferns and other potted plants about the parlors, banks of flowers on the mantels and curtains of smilax before the mirrors. The oval Blue Room, where the receiving party stood, was profusely adorned, and all the rooms were illuminated wholly by the electroliers.

Promptly at eleven o'clock the Marine band, stationed in the main corridor, burst forth with "Hail to the Chief" as the receiving party descended the broad stairway from the private apartments and took their places in the blue room, the President being nearest the red room door, through which the guests entered. At his right stood Mrs. Cleveland, and beyond in the line were Mrs. Gresham. Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Herbert and Miss Morton. Mrs. Stevenson was in North Carolina with the Vice President, at the bedside of their invalid daughter, and Mrs. Hoke Smith was ill.

There were over 100 members of the diplomatic corps present, in the full dress of their respective countries. They stayed only long enough to pay proper respect to the Chief Executive and then departed for the diplomatic breakfast with Secretary of State Gresham.

The Justices of the Supreme Court, with the exception of Justice Jackson, who is absent by reason of sickness, were in full attendance, and accompanied by ladies, Justice White, the latest addition to the bench, appearing with his bride. The two Houses of Congress were but poorly represented, many of the members being at their homes for the holidays. The sombre garb of the legislators soon gave way to the brilliant trappings of the officers of the regular service, Major General Schofield and his staff leading, followed by Major General McCook, who came all the way from Colorado to pay his respects Gen. Ruger, who succeeded Gen. Miles in command at Chicago, and Gen. Otis, whose department includes the extreme Northwestern corner of the United States.

Including several retired officers there were twenty five general officers in the column. Admirals Russell and Irwin, retired, and Admiral Ramsey with Commodore Selfridge headed a column of over one hundred naval officers now on duty in Washington. Col. Heywood appearing at the head of the Marine Corps.

Next in order came the officers of the Smithsonian Institution, the officials of the Bureaus of the Government and after them marched the Associated Veterans of the Mexican war with their tattered battle flags, and behind them the Grand Army posts and members of the Loyal Legion, and the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia. The Veteran contingent was small and it passed the President quickly. It was after 12 50 when the general public which had been standing in line for several hours, reached the door of the Executive Mansion. By this time ladies of the receiving line were compelled to leave to look after their own receptions, but the President and Mrs. Cleveland continued to shake the hand of every man, woman and child presented until the last of the list was reached. It was exactly six minutes before two when the end of the line reached Mrs. Cleveland. She shook the last hand as heartily as she did the first, and then began an animated conversation with those behind the line

It was about 12 30 when the general public, following the G. A. R. veterans, began to pass through the Blue Room, with the end of this column resting on Pennsylania avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

By the time the populace began to pass through all those assisting had dropped out, and Mrs Cleveland bravely stood up alone, shaking hands at the rate of sixty a minute. Old and young, black and white were treated alike, and some, afflicted with "stage fright," after passing Mr. Cleveland became aware of the presence of the first lady of the land only by her reaching out and grasping the hand that had just been dropped by the President.

There were no incidents of a sensational character. The usual crank failed to put in an appearance. One old man was present, however, who appeared to have a missive of some sort. He carried a voluminous document written in black and red ink, but if it was an "address" he intended to present, he was prevented from so doing by the celerity with which he was moved through the room. One patriotic youngster, in his father's arms, removed his cap and shouted: "Hurrah for Grover!" while his father was shaking hands with Mrs. Cleveland. A man on crutches, with both legs crippled, was asked by Mrs. Cleveland to sit down and rest, which he did to the great delight of himself and wife until the ceremony was over. "Grandmother" Chapman, aged 85, was invited behind the lines to rest. An amusing incident occurred when a doorkeeper attempted to prevent the passage of Secretary Lamont, and earlier in the day, when the entrance to the blue room of Col. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings and grounds, in all the glory of his full dress uniform, was barred by one of his interior officers who did not recognize him.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The New Executive Council of the Association in Session in New York City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 1.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, met to-day at the rooms of the Federation, at No. 14 Clinton street. John McBride, the newly-elected President of the American Federation of Labor, who came here on Sunday from his home in Columbus, Ohio, called the Council to order this morning at 10.30 o'clock. The other members of the Council present were P. J. McGuire, first vice president; James Dallon, second vice-president; Rhody Kenahan, third vice-president; Thomas Elderkin, fourth vice-president; A. McGrath, secretary, and John B. Lennon, treasurer. Ex-President Samuel Gompers was on hand with the books accounts and other records of the office, which will be turned over to President McBride and the new Council.

This session of the Council is of more than ordinary interest. The proceedings to-day were held with closed doors. The Council will remain in session several days.

John M. Thurston, of Omaha, present general solicitor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will be the next United States Senator from Nebraska, as the successor of Gen. Manderson. This decision was arrived at in a caucus of the Republican majority of the Legislature yesterday.

Barrett Scott, defaulting treasurer of Holt county, Nebraska, to the extent of several thousand dollars, is supposed to have been hanged by vigilants, who then weighted the body and threw it into the quick-sands in the Niobrara river Monday afternoon.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Valued at $40,500 Claimed by H. B. Tilden, of Greensboro, N. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 1.—H. B Tilden has claimed the stocks and bonds, valued at $40,500, found on the person of Max Michela, now under arrest. Michela was arrested last Wednesday by the police of the Fifth Street Station, and the stocks were found in his possession. They all had the name of H. B Tilden, Greensboro N C. on them. To-day Acting Captain Wiegand, of the Fifth Street Police Station, received a letter from Tilden, dated, Baltimore, Md., December 20th, in which Tilden says that he had just learned from a friend that his property was at the station and asking for its return. He said he did not have time to come to New York to prosecute Michela. Captain Wiegand said that he would send the letter and the stocks to the property clerk in the District Attorney's office.

WARM WIRELETS.

The result of the Senatorial contest in Delaware is still uncertain with chances favoring Senator Higgins.

T. W. Witt, retail boot and shoe merchant, of Lynchburg, Va., has made an assignment. Liabilities about $6,900; assets $5,000.

A special from Heflin, Ala., says: The new year started with a snow storm and a big fire. One whole block of business houses was burned. Details not at hand.

Wm. L. Strong was inducted into the office of Mayor of New York yesterday. The ceremonies attending the incoming of the new administration were without incident.

A freight wreck occurred on the Big Four at Yorktown, Indiana. Several cars were completely demolished and four of the trainmen were injured. Wm. S. Hull, a brakeman, was killed.

The *Central-News'* correspondent in Pekin says that Col. Von Hannecken's scheme of reorganizing the Chinese army is in abeyance, owing to the lack of money and his inability to reach the whole Chinese force.

J B. Floyd, ex State Senator, has announced himself a candidate for U. S. Senator to succeed Senator Camden, of West Virginia. Mr. Floyd is a Republican and is in strong opposition to Stephen B. Elkins.

A three-cornered duel was fought at Little Rock, Ark., between Jack Stowe and two brothers named Patrick The two brothers used pistols, while Stowe did fatal work with a bowie knife. All three received fatal wounds.

At Lancaster, Ky., yesterday morning the Mulier Hotel and three persons, E A. Pascoe, his mother-in-law and his little child aged about three years, were burned. Only a few other guests were in the building, and they escaped.

The British steamer Madeline, from Galveston, December 7, arrived yesterday at Liverpool. She had on board the crew of the British barque Aramanth, from St. John, N B, for Dublin, which had been abandoned at sea.

A cablegram from Shanghai, China, December 31st, stated that a manifesto of the liberal party in Japan had declared that the Japanese army must go to Pekin, and that the Sendai, Japanese garrison was about to sail for China.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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$75.00 a week paid to ladie and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands. No experience necessary; sells at sight; permanent position. Address W P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No 11, Columbus, Ohio. jan 2 6t

Wanted—Position as Traveling Salesman to represent a reliable Grocery or Hardware House in Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina. Address Lock Box No 138 Laurinburg, N. C. jan 2 3t

Ralph's Bon-Ton and City Talk Cigarettes, wholesale or retail, at lowest prices Also, chewing and best assortment of Tobacco in the city N. McKinnon, Commission Merchant and Wholesale and retail Grocer. No 8 South Water street. c11

Men and Women to work at home! I pay $8 to $10 per week for making Crayon Portraits, new patented method, any one who can read or write can do the work at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send your address. I send work at once. H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa. dec 31 4t th

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and barouches of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c31

Beautiful Photoures, has just received the finest line of Photographic accessories and scenery ever brought to Wilmington. To introduce it out this out and bring it to me and I will give you 25 cents for it, provided you take twelve of my best Cabinets U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. c27

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Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 409 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. c31

Spiritine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spiritine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spiritine Paint, Tar Oil distilled Tar and the 4 Spiritine remedies. c31

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STARTLING REPORTS.

What the Figures of the Board of Health Reveal.

REGARDING MEN AND WOMEN.

Attempts to Account for the Alarming Increase of Certain Troubles Throughout America.

The New York Board of Health reports show a large increase in the number of deaths from kidney, liver, and urinary diseases last week, as well as from the various troubles which afflict women. It is possible that the weather has much to do with this, but there is no denying the fact that these troubles are very prevalent and require prompt care and attention.

What there is in the atmosphere, the water, or the mode of living that tends to weaken the kidneys and urinary organs of Americans, can only be conjectured, but the sad fact remains that, as a people, we are very weak in these respects. What man does not feel unstrung, lacking in courage, apprehensive and unable to cope with the duties of life at times? Where is the woman who does not have pains in the back, bearing down feelings, depressions, and the thousand and one symptoms that indicate disordered organs? All these things are nature's warnings. She tells you in the plainest language that she needs help, and that you must aid her or suffer the consequences.

Any one who has read and thought, knows that there has never been but one discovery that will invariably control these troubles, and place perfect health in their stead. Doctors and the best thinkers all know this, and agree that for every form of kidney, liver, bladder, and urinary difficulty, or female ailments, Warner's Safe Cure stands alone. It is King. There are several hundred thousand men and women in America alone, irrespective of the vast army abroad, who are kept in perfect health and strength wholly by its use. There are thousands of others who need its pure and powerful influence just as badly.

Will you, reader, be warned by the statistics which are shown in the health reports every week, examine yourself carefully, and, if you find any indications of the approach of these serious troubles, act in time. Bear in mind that prompt action is certain to result in restored health and happiness, while delay may mean misery all the rest of your shortened life.

A Norfolk dispatch says the schooner Annie Ainslie, from Savannah to Philadelphia, water-logged, is anchored three miles to the southward and westward of Ocracoke Inlet, two miles from the beach. Assistance has been asked for.

Charles Yeager, a printer, aged 35, was found dead in St. Louis, Mo. A letter on his body explained that he had killed himself because type-setting machines had driven him to want. He leaves a widow and three children. He was insured for $3 000.

A game of foot-ball was played yesterday in Charleston, S. C., between Charleston and Savannah. In the first half neither side scored, but in the second Charleston made four and Savannan nothing and the score remained so throughout the game.

Fire at Port Tampa City yesterday destroyed twenty-five freight cars loaded with phosphate, two express cars, two passenger coaches, one mail car, and the entire car sheds of the South Florida Railroad, operated by the Plant system. Origin of the fire is unknown.

Memphis and Pensacola played football yesterday. The game resulted in a victory for Memphis. Oliver and French, of the Pensacola team, were badly injured and retired from the game. Several Memphis players were slightly hurt but played throughout the game.

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☞ Would call your attention to our Stock of HATS.

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Assignee.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1894. dec 19, 1st

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(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING)

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No. 50—Christie Johnstone; By Charles Reade.
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No. 48—The Sign of the Four; By A. Conan Doyle
No. 47—Allan's Wife; By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 46—Lady Latimer's Escape; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 45—King Arthur; By Miss Mulock.
No. 44—Allan Quartermain; By H. Rider Haggard
No. 43—Grace Harvel; By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No 42—Lady Diana's Pride; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 41—A Rogue's Life; By Wilkie Collins
No. 40—Treasure Island; By Robert L. Stevenson.
No 39—Aunt Diana. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No 38—The Red Hill Tragedy; By Emma D. E N. Southworth.
No. 37—Repented at Leisure; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 36—The Twin Lieutenants; By Alex Dumas
No. 35—Danesbury House; by Mrs Henry Wood.
No. 34—In Deviance Vile; By "The Duchess."
No. 33—Meeting Her Fate; By Miss M E Braddon.
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No. 27—The Pioneer's Daughter; By Emerson Bennett.
No. 26—A Trip to the Moon; By Jules Verne.
No. 25—Grandfather's Chair; By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 24—Hilda, or The False Vow; by Charlotte Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 23—The Surgeon's Daughter; By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 22—The Great Hoggarty Diamond; By W M Thackeray
No. 21—No Thoroughfare; By Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 20—Home and Weed; By Miss M E Braddon.
No. 19—The Wandering Heir; By Charles Reade.
No. 18—The Russian Gypsy; By Alex Dumas.
No. 17—The Squire's Darling; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 16—Beaton's Bargain. By Mrs Alexander.
No. 15—Jessie Harkwer; By W Clark Russell.
No. 14—Allen Quatermain's Will; by H Rider Haggard.
No. 13—The Siege of Granada; By Sir E Bulwer Lytton.
No. 12—The Sea King; By Captain Marryat.
No. 11—A Scarlet Sin; By Florence Marryat.
No. 10—Mr. Gilfil's Love Story; By Geo Eliot.
No. 9—The Armorer of Tyre; By Sylv. Cobb, Jr.
No. 8—Lord Lyle's Daughter; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
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No. 5—Merle's Crusade; By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 4—Nupa Weevil's Mistake; By Florence Warden
No. 3—The Duchess; By "The Duchess."
No. 2—The Black Tulip; By Alexander Dumas.
No. 1—The Belle of Lyon, or The Miller's Daughter; By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of Dora Thorne
No. 10—A Noble Life; By Miss Mulock.
No 9—The Black Dwarf; By Sir Walter Scott.
No 8—Averil; By Rose Nouchette Carey.
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